PUBLISHED MONTHLY—PRICE, ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks, Places of interest—Inland and along the Coast—Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c. &c., with a
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
The "Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLISHED TWICE DAILY.

THE Bombay Gazette

MORNING EDITION.

TWELVE PAGES.

No. 54,621.—NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, JANUARY 16, 1909. [PRICE: ONE ANNA.

NESTLÉ'S CONDENSED MILK. RICHEST IN CREAM. UNTOUCHED BY HAND.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON.

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
SATURDAY 2-30 P. M. 1909.				
16th Jan.	MARMORA	10500	...	...
23rd "	SALSETTE	6000	INDIA	7911
30th "	PERSIA	7951	...	...
6th Feb.	SALSETTE	6000	VICTORIA	6522
13th "	ARCADIA	6603	...	...
20th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	11000
27th "	CALEDONIA	7558	...	...
6th Mch.	MOOLTAN	9621	...	...
13th "	EGYPT	7912	...	...
20th "	SALSETTE	6000	CHINA	7912
27th "	ARABIA	7903	...	...
* 31st "	"BRITANNIA"	6525	...	...
3rd Apl.	MACEDONIA	10512	...	...
10th "	PERSIA	7951	...	...
17th "	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	11000
24th "	MOREA	11000	...	...
1st May	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	9505
8th "	CALEDONIA	7558	...	...
15th "	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10509
22nd "	EGYPT	7912	...	...

* Intermediate Steamer. For particulars see below.

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A. M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 o'clock P. M. for Medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Tenders. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER! At Special Rates.

THE S. S. "BRITANNIA," 6525 Tons, will leave Bombay at 2 P.M. on the 31st MARCH 1909 DIRECT for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON conveying PASSENGERS in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES.

To Marseilles Rs. 450 and Rs. 540.
To London by Sea Rs. 480 and Rs. 570.

Return Tickets at One and a Half Fares available for Two Years.

These rates subject to 10 per cent. Surtax.

For Accommodation and further particulars apply to

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent, P. and O. S. N. Company.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.

PASSAGES TO EUROPE	Booked by all Lines. Continental Railway Tickets procured.
PASSAGES VIA JAPAN AND AMERICA	Booked by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes.
BERTHS	Carefully selected.
HANDBOOK	With full particulars, sent gratis on application.
PASSENGERS	Met on arrival.
CIRCULAR NOTES!	Bank Notes, Drafts, and Sovereigns at Current Rates.

CALCUTTA: GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON: GRINDLAY & Co.

DECEMBER 18TH, 1907.

ALL PREVIOUS ISSUES ARE HEREBY CANCELLED.

ELLERMAN (CITY AND HALL) LINES OF STEAMERS,

From BOMBAY via KARACHI to LONDON (via MARSEILLES OR GENOA), LIVERPOOL and other Ports.

From Bombay or Karachi.	A. 1st class Surgeon and Stewardess.		B. All Steamers without Surgeon or Stewardess.		2nd Class only when steamer has 1st Class accommodation.	
	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.
Suez	440	704	352	538	330	495
Port Said	468	748	374	561	352	528
Marseilles Genoa or Naples	578	935	405	770	429	649
Liverpool	605	990	517	792	462	704
London overland via Genoa or Marseilles returning via Marseilles or Naples	653	*1136	570	*990	489	809
Karachi	44	..	40	...	33	—

* Returning journey from Liverpool, by Sea, Rs. 1,038, Rs. 845 and Rs. 731, respectively.

The following sailings are subject to alteration:—

LIST OF APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FROM BOMBAY AND KARACHI FOR MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Steamers.	Tons.	Due Bombay	Leave Bombay.	Leave Karachi.
				1909
A. Trafford Hall	...	Jan. 18	Feb 16	...
C. City of Calcutta	...	Feb. 12	Mch. 23	...
C. City of London	...	Feb. 15	Apr. 6	...
C. City of Manchester	...	Mch. 8	...	Apl. 3
C. City of Karachi	...	Mch. 25	...	Apl. 21
A. Trafford Hall	...	Apl. 23	May 12	...
C. City of Glasgow	...	May 20	...	June 9

A.—First Class passenger steamers carrying both Surgeon and Stewardess.
B.—Cargo boats carrying neither Surgeon nor Stewardess and having accommodation for 2—12 passengers.
C.—Steamers which have both first and second class accommodation.

For full particulars, apply to

KILLICK NIXON & Co.,
Agents ELLERMAN (CITY AND HALL LINES OF STEAMERS, Bombay).

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed.

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time, Route—via. about
LHASA	3,171	Mon. 18th Jan.	11 a.m. P D & C*
KOLA	1,205	Thur. 21st Jan.	9 a.m. Cutch Mandvie.
LINGA	3,171	Sat. 16th Jan.	6 a.m. † (direct).

* Via Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.
† Or later on arrival of English mail steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "BULIMBA," 3,510 tons, on MONDAY, 18th Jan, calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Dwarka, Karachi, Pasni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire Mahomera and Busreh.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "KOLA," 1,205 tons, on THURSDAY, 21st Jan. calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire Mahomera, and Busreh, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Bagdad.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "VADALA," 3,330 tons, sailing on or about 17th Jan.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, BOMBAY.

16th January, 1909.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
AUSTRALIEN	6,365	Baretge	21st Jan. 1909
YARRA	4,142	Sellier	18th Feb. "
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Barillon	18th Mar. "
ARMAND BEHIC	6,385	Guionnet	15th Apr. "
DUMBEA	5,685	Boyer	13th May "
SYDNEY	4,118	Rebufat	10th June, "

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Navigazione Generale Italiana's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on or about
ARMAND BEHIC	6,385	Guionnet	29th Jan. 1909.
DUMBEA	5,685	Boyer	26th Feb. 1909.

For further Particulars apply to—

L. BRICARD,
Agent.

Albert Building, Hornby Road.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

DIRECT LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamer.	Tons.	Captain	To sail on
BOHEMIA	4,282	M. Dabcevich	16th Jan. 1909
AFRICA	4,750	P. Badessich	1st Feb. 1909
PRAGA	4,000	G. Gillhuber	16th Feb. 1909
KOERBER	5,423	A. Foresti	1st Mar. 1909
BOHEMIA	4,282	M. Dabcevich	16th Mar. 1909
AFRICA	4,750	P. Badessich	1st Apr. 1909
PRAGA	4,000	G. Gillhuber	16th Apr. 1909
KOERBER	5,423	A. Foresti	1st May 1909
BOHEMIA	4,282	M. Dabcevich	16th May 1909
AFRICA	4,750	P. Badessich	1st June 1909

ORDINARY LINE TO TRIESTE.

	Tons.	Captain	To sail about
* F. FERDINAND	6,046	E. Nitsche	28th Jan. 1909
* PERSIA	5,895	G. Bartole	28th Feb. 1909
* SILESIA	5,159	F. Radonicich	28th Mar. 1909
* VORWAERTS	5,990	B. Bednarz	27th Apr. 1909
* AUSTRIA	7,588	G. Raicich	28th May 1909

* Will call at Karachi.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE, are available for two years.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste the St. Gothards and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN-TICKETS

are issued, to Return either by Messageries Marittimes from Marseilles, or Navigazione Generale Italiana from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd's from Genoa to Colombo, and vice versa.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf, but during the Passengers Season (March April and May) all the Steamers of the Direct Line will call on their Homeward voyage first at Venice and then at Trieste.

STEAM TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamers!	Tons	Captain.	To sail on or about.
VORWAERTS	5,990	B. Bednarz	25th Jan. 1909

For further particulars regarding passages, apply to the

AGENT,
Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Coy.

Sassoon House 52, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILING FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

The following SAILINGS have been arranged:—

Steamers	Tons.	Captain.	Date.
CASTALIA	6388	J. Hamilton	27th Jan 09
BRITANNIA	5069	R. J. Garrick	5th Feb "
ELYSIA	6500	A. Haig	27th February, 1909
MASSILIA	5091	J. Thomson	15th March, 1909.
OLYMPIA	5124	A. Tait	27th March, 1909.
CIRCASSIA	6716	C. F. Osborne, R.N.R.	16th April, 1909
SCINDIA	5106	Wm. Kelso	28th April, 1909.
CASTALIA	6388	J. Hamilton	15th May, 1909.
ELYSIA	6500	A. Haig	25th May, 1909.

	Rs.
Bombay to Suez	385
Bombay to Portsaid	418
Bombay to Marseilles	578
Bombay to Liverpool (all the way by sea)	605
Bombay to London from Marseilles and including 1st class rail ticket across continent	653
Bombay to New York	792
Return ticket to Liverpool (all the way by sea)	990
Return ticket to London overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool	1038

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea planters, &c.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified surgeon and experienced stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rates to Europe include a passage by B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

For any further information regarding passage, apply to the undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
AGENTS, Bombay.

HOTEL WINDSOR,

VICTORIA STREET, WESTMINSTER,
LONDON, S. W., ENGLAND.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

ELECTRICALLY lighted throughout day and night. Moderate Tariff. Table d'Hote at Separate Tables, from 6-30 to 8-30 (open to non-residents). Turkish Baths.

INCLUSIVE TERMS FROM 12s. PER DAY.

J. R. CLEAVE,
Proprietor.

BANKS.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 14,000,000
Gold Reserve Fund	£ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

J. R. M. SMITH, Chief Manager.

LONDON BANKERS:

LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE

SIR THOS. JACKSON, BART., Chairman.
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt)
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq (Director Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.).
SIR EWEN CAMERON, K. C. M. G.

A. M. TOWNSEND, C. S. ADDIS, } London Managers

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

AMOY.	HONGKONG.	RANGOON.
BANGKOK.	KOBE.	SAIGON.
BATAVIA.	LONDON.	SAN FRANCISCO.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SHANGHAI
CALCUTTA	MANILA.	SINGAPORE
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA.
HANKOW.	PENANG.	YLOILO.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent.

CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

COX & CO.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

BRANCHES AT KARACHI, RAWALPINDI, MURREE AND SRINAGAR.

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

CURRENT and FIXED DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge, and Interest allowed thereon. Terms may be ascertained on application.

LETTERS OF CREDIT and CIRCULAR NOTES issued.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made, and Addresses Registered with London Office free of charge.

COX'S AGENCY Ld., engage Passages and secure best available berths to all parts of the World Free of Charge for Commission.

PASSENGERS met on Arrival and

BAGGAGE received for Shipment and Clearance.

INSURANCES of every description effected.

List of Representatives and Correspondents and all information in connection with Agency Business and a copy of the Balance sheet will be sent on application.

HEAD OFFICE:
16, CHARING CROSS LONDON.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD

Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE: ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP	" 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND	" 1,75,000

DIRECTORS:

SIR SASSOON DAVID, Kt., Chairman. (Messrs. Sassoon J. David and Co., (Bombay.)
SIR COWASJEE JEHANGIR, Bart. (Messrs. Cowasjee Jehangir and Co.)
SIR FREDERICK LEIGH CROFT, Bart.
DORABJI JAMSETJI TATA, Esq., (of Messrs. Tata Sons & Co.)
GORDHANDAS KHATTAU, Esq. (Messrs. Khattau Makanjee and Co., Bombay.)
LALUBHAI SAMALDAS, Esq. (Bhownaggur.
KHETSEY KHAISEY, Esq. (Messrs. Heerjee Khetsey and Co., (Bombay.)
RAMNARAIN HURNUNDRAI, Esq., (of the firm of Hurnundrai Ramnarain, Bombay.)
JENARRAYEN HINDOOMULL DANI, Esq. (Moonim of Rajah Bahadur Sewlal Motilal, Bombay.)
The Hon'ble Mr. IBRAHIM RAHIMTOOLA, C.I.E.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent per annum, and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half-year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS.

The Banks grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon: they also undertake the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

CLARKE'S B. 41. PILLS.

A warranted cure for all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex. These famous Pills also cure Gravel, Pains in the Back and all Kidney Disorders. Free from mercury. Forty years success. Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

BOMBAY RACES—1908.

GOERZ-TRIEDER BINOCULARS AT REDUCED PRICES.

EXCEEDS THE MAGNIFYING POWER OF ANY BINOCULAR EXTANT.

GOERZ-TRIEDER BINOCULAR No. 20.
Linear magnification 6 ×. Surface magnification 36 ×.
Actual field of vision 6·7°. Subjective field of view 40°.
Price Rs. 100.

GOERZ-TRIEDER BINOCULAR No. 30.
Linear magnification 9 ×. Surface magnification 81 ×.
Actual field of view 4·4°. Subjective field of view 40°.
Price Rs. 115.

GOERZ-TRIEDER BINOCULAR No. 40.
Linear magnification 12 ×. Surface magnification 144 ×.
Actual field of view 3·4°. Subjective field of view 40°.
Price Rs. 122-8.

MARCKS' PRISMATIC BINOCULAR.
A thoroughly sound Binocular of London-make. Magnification 9 ×.
Rs. 75.

THE "VELDT" BINOCULAR.
For Field, Marine or Opera.
Rs. 26.

MARCKS & Co., LTD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

MUNCHERJEE DORABJEE & CO.

OFFICE 88, GILDER STREET, GRANT ROAD. WORKS: TANK BUNDER

PROPRIETORS,
WESTERN INDIA SAW MILLS AND TIMBER WORKS.

Doors, Windows and Mouldings, Panel, Venetian and Glass Sashes, Wooden Bungalows, Roofs, Bridges, Cabinet Work, and all kinds of Wood Work executed to order by machinery.

TIMBER AND IRON MERCHANTS, AND IMPORTERS OF TEAK, PINE, AND OTHER WOODS.

SCANTLINGS OF ALL SIZES AND OF ANY WOOD, CUT TO ORDER.

ESTIMATED FURNISHED ON APPLICATION.

Mellin's Food

UNTOUCHED BY HAND.
REQUIRES NO COOKING.
Is adapted for the use of all infants from birth

Send for sample and the valuable work for Mothers, entitled "THE CARE OF INFANTS IN INDIA," to—

Bombay: Messrs. Kemp & Co., Ltd.
Calcutta: Messrs. Mackenzie, Lyall & Co.
Cocanada: Messrs. Hall, Wilson, & Co.
Kurrachee: Messrs. Ewart, Ryrie & Co.
Madras: Messrs. Oakes & Co., Ltd.
Rangoon: Messrs. Latham, Black & Co.
Colombo: Messrs. Cargill's, Ltd.

Mellin's Food is obtainable from all dealers throughout India, Burma, and Ceylon.

BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

CORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL	£1,200,000
RESERVE FUND	£1,525,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS.	£1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE,
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Hamburg.	Medan, Deli (Sumatra).	Foochow.
Bombay.	Singapore.	Saigon.
Karachi.	Kwala Lumpor	Shanghai.
Calcutta.	Bangkok.	Tientsin.
Madras.	Batavia.	Hankow.
Rangoon.	Sourabaya.	Yokohama.
Colombo	Manilla.	Kobe.
Penang.	Cebu (Philippines).	New York.
Thaiping (Perak).	Hongkong.	
Ipoh (Perak).		

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS—10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays—10-30 A.M. to 2 P.M.

J. GREIG,
AGENT.

ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK. LD

ESTABLISHED 1880.

CAPITAL PAID-UP	Yen 24,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS	" 15,100,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT:—

Antung-Hsien	Liaoyang	Peking
Changchung	Lyons	San Francisco
Chefoo	Fengtien (Mukden)	Shanghai
Dairen (Dalny)	Nagasaki	Tieling
Hankow	Newchwang	Tientsin
Honolulu	New York	Tokyo
Hongkong	Osaka	
Kobe	Ryojun (Port Arthur)	
London		

LONDON BANKERS:—

The Bank of England; The London Joint Stock Bank, Ld.; The Union of London and Smiths Bank, Ld.; The Parr's Bank, Ld.

BOMBAY BRANCH:—

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT.

FIXED DEPOSITS on terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved securities, and every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

K. KODAMA,
Manager.

BOMBAY OFFICE—
Albert Buildings,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,600,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	£ 800,000
RESERVE FUND	£ 650,000

HEAD OFFICE:
7 BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN LONDON

BRANCHES:

Calcutta.	Delhi.	Newera-Eliya.
Bombay.	Tuticorin.	Camp Aden.
Madras.	Chittagong.	Steamer Point-Aden.
Karachi.	Rangoon.	Zanzibar.
Cawnpore.	Mandalay.	Mombasa.
Lahore	Colombo.	Nairobi.
Amritsar.	Kandy.	Entebbe.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receive, same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

HARRY S. JOHNSTON,
BOMBAY. Manager.

THE BANK OF BURMA, LD.

Subscribed Capital	Rs. 20,00,000
Paid up Capital	" 14,00,000
Reserve Fund	" 1,30,000

LONDON BANKERS—PARR'S BANK, Ld., and WILLIAM DEACON & Co., Ld.

Agents and Correspondents throughout India,

HEAD OFFICE—RANGOON.

BRANCHES:—CALCUTTA, MADRAS and Bombay.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS may be opened with Rs. 150 and upwards and interest at 2½ per cent. per annum will be allowed upon daily balances upto Rs. 10,000 provided a minimum daily balance of Rs. 100 be maintained.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received as follows:—For 1 year at 6 per cent. For 6 and 9 months at 5 per cent. per annum. Special rates for Shorter periods.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT FUND.—Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received in this account and interest allowed thereon at 5 per cent. per annum subject to the Rules of the Fund which may be obtained on application. Cheques on any Town in India, and Currency Notes of any circle received free of Charge in Fixed and Savings Bank Deposit Accounts.

Purchase and Sale of Stock effected and every description of banking business transacted,

F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.

Standard Buildings, Bombay, Sept, 1908.

THE ONE WORD
DUNLOP
MEANS EVERYTHING BEST IN TYRES

DUNLOP CARRIAGE TYRING EQUALLY GOOD.
HAVE YOU USED THE NEW DUNLOP GOLF BALL?
THE ORANGE SPOT!

Pearse & Co.'s Coffees
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BY APPOINTMENT TO H. E. THE GOVERNOR.

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DR. DE ROOS'
WORLD-FAMED
GUTTÆ VITÆ
Or, LIFE DROPS.

The Great European Remedy for Nervous and Functional Exhaustion.

This remarkable rejuvenating essence strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the muscles, and speedily restores the impaired powers of life, imparting strength and manly vigour to the most debilitated and worn out constitution. Those who suffer from Premature Decay, or deficiency of the Vital Forces, owing to dissipation, worry, overwork, excesses, or any other cause, will find this medicine just what they require. Equally adapted for the studious and sedentary; the aged and infirm: the nervous and debilitated: as also for delicate females and weakly children. All sufferers from loss of appetite, nervous headache, lassitude, and despondency—too often accompanied with suicidal thoughts—should make immediate and fair unprejudiced trial of this wonderful medicine, which is daily effecting the most remarkable cures in patients who had been given up by the Faculty as incurable, and left to drag out the remainder of their existence a misery to themselves, and a continual anxiety to their friends. In all cases of nervous and functional debility, epilepsy, impurity and poorness of the blood, aversion to and incapacity for society, study, or business, giddiness, disturbed sleep, harassing dreams, loss of memory, and other symptoms, the result of self-acquired ailments that embitter and shorten life, it is truly unrivalled. Married persons especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incompetency. Price 11s., or four times the quantity, 33s. per bottle.

Dr. DE ROOS' COMPOUND RENAL PILLS, for Pains in the Back, Gravel, Lumbago, Gout, Rheumatism, Diabetes, and all Kidney Affections; weakness across the loins, Sandy or other Deposits, Discharges, and Diseases of the Urinary Organs generally. Price 2s. 9d.

Dr. DE ROOS' VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS, for Indigestion, Biliousness, and all disorders of the Liver, Stomach, and Bowels; whilst as a universal family medicine for both sexes, and all ages, they are unequalled. 13½d. and 2s. 9d. per Box.

Dr. DE ROOS' PILE AND FISTULA PILLS, the only reliable remedy for these annoying and painful ailments. The first dose gives relief, and in all ordinary cases a few days only are necessary to effect a cure. Price 2s. 9d. per Box.

Purchasers are particularly requested to see that every package of Dr. De Roos' Medicines bears the British Government Stamp, with the words, "WALTER DE ROOS, LONDON," impressed thereon in white letters on a red ground, and refuse worthless imitations frequently put forward by unscrupulous vendors for the sake of extra profit.

DEBILITATED and NERVOUS SUFFERERS should read the "Medical Adviser," by Dr. De Roos, on the secret causes of nervous debility, impotency, depression of spirits, and confirmed melancholy. Price 2s., post free from Mr. [illegible] ... or obtainable of the Agents for Dr. De Roos' Medicines.

Sold by TEXAORE & Co. Ltd., Bombay, Byculla, Poona.

JOSEPH EVANS & SONS,
(WOLVERHAMPTON), LTD.,
CULWELL WORKS, WOLVERHAMPTON, ENG.
MAKERS OF
PUMPS & PUMPING MACHINERY,
FOR
STEAM, HAND, HORSE, BELT & ELECTRIC POWER.
MINING & IRRIGATION PUMPS A SPECIALITY.

WRITE FOR LIST No. 20.
CABLE: "EVANS," WOLVERHAMPTON.
CODES: OWN & A B C (5TH EDITION).

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

BOMBAY SIXTH EXTRA MEETING.

SATURDAY, 23RD JANUARY, 1909.

OWNERS are REMINDED that ENTRY CLOSES at 6 P.M., on MONDAY, 18th January, 1909.

CECIL GRAY,
Secretary, W. I. T. C.

BOMBAY, 14TH JANUARY, 1909.

"BOMBAY HORSE SHOW."

THE BOMBAY HORSE SHOW will be held on MONDAY, February 8th, WEDNESDAY, February 10th (Morning) and THURSDAY, February 11th.
1ST ENTRIES CLOSE MONDAY, February 1st.
2ND ENTRIES CLOSE THURSDAY, February 4th.
For Prospectus and full particulars, apply to
THE HON. SECRETARY,
Bombay Horse Show,
8, Queen's Road,
BOMBAY.

THE CITY AND GUILDS OF LONDON.

INSTITUTE TECHNOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS.

THE EXAMINATIONS of the above Institute in any of the 74 tabulated subjects will be held in the month of May next. Particulars will be found in the Calendar of the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, Byculla, Bombay, which will be sent on receipt of Annas Eight by the Principal.
Applications for Examinations must be received not later than WEDNESDAY, 17th February 1909.
Any candidates are eligible for these examinations.

D. E. WACHA,
Provisional Honorary Secretary,
Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute.

Bombay, 14th January 1909.

BOMBAY DOG SHOW, 1909.

To be held in conjunction with the Horse Show.

THURSDAY, 11TH FEBRUARY, 1909.

Class 1. Smooth coated Fox Terriers.
" 2. Wire-haired Fox Terriers.
" 3. Irish Terriers.
" 4. Airedales.
" 5. Bull Terriers.
" 6. Greyhounds.
" 7. Bull Dogs.
" 8. Dachshounds.
" 9. Japanese Spaniels or Poodles.
" 10. Spaniels and Retrievers.
" 11. Bull Terrier Pups under six months.
" 12. Fox Terrier Pups (smooth or wire) under six months.
" 13. Australian Terriers.

GENERAL CONDITIONS.

1. Unless there are four entries in the class, the Committee reserve to themselves the right of not holding the same.
2. Dogs and Bitches will be classed and judged separately in classes where the entries are sufficiently numerous.
3. Prizes may be withheld or reduced if, in the opinion of the Committee, the exhibits in any class do not attain a fair standard of excellence, or if there are less than three bona-fide competitors.
4. An entrance fee of Rs. 2 first entry and Rs. 4 second entry will be charged for every animal entered in each class.
5. All entries to be made to the Honorary Secretary, Bombay Dog Show, Mr. Douglas Bennett, of the Arthur Crawford Markets, Bombay.
First Entry closes MONDAY, 25th January, 1909.
Second and Final Entry closes MONDAY, 1st February, 1909.
No entrances will be accepted unless accompanied by entry fees.
No post entries will be accepted.
6. All Animals entered for competition must be in the Show Yard at 6-30 a. m. (Standard Time), on 11th February. The Judging will commence at 7 a. m. (S. T.)
7. Winners of Prizes will forfeit their right to same if they remove their Dogs before the General Parade, unless permitted to do so by the Committee.
8. Admission to the Horse and Dog Show, Rs. 2. Season ticket to admit Gentleman and one Lady, Rs. 5.

ENTRY FORM.

Descriptive Return of Dogs to be exhibited at the Bombay Dog Show, 1909.

Class to be shown in.	Name of Exhibitor and Address	Name of Exhibit.	Age and Sex.	Breed and Pedigree, if known.

Please accept the above entries, together with Rs. in payment of entry fees.
To—DOUGLAS BENNETT, Esq., Honorary Secretary, Bombay Dog Show,
CRAWFORD MARKETS,
BOMBAY.

Date—

PROCLAMATION.—BOMBAY TO WIT.—By virtue of a Precept to me directed, I hereby proclaim and give notice, that the FIRST SESSIONS of 1909 of OYER and TERMINER, and GENERAL GAOL DELIVERY will be holden before the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, at the Court House, on WEDNESDAY, the 3rd day of February, 1909, at half past 10 o'clock in the forenoon, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders, and other Felonies, Perjury, Trespasses and other Crimes, Misdemeanors and Offences, had, done or committed within the Town and Island of Bombay, and the Limits thereof, and the Factories subordinate thereto: and also to inquire, hear and determine, in the like manner, all Treasons, Murders, Felonies, Forgeries, Perjuries, Crimes, Extortions, Misdemeanors, Offences, Wrongs and Oppressions, had done or committed by any of His Majesty's British Subjects in any of the Territories which now are subject to or dependent upon the Government of Bombay, or within any of the Dominions of the Native Princes of India in alliance with the said Government.
And also, that at the same time and place will be holden a Session of Admiralty, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders, Piracies, Robberies, Felonies, Misdemeanors, Offences and other Maritime Crimes whatsoever, done or committed on the High Seas.
And I hereby give notice to all persons bound to prosecute and give evidence at the above Sessions, or in any way concerned therein, that they are to attend at the time and place abovementioned, and not to depart without leave of the Court.
And I hereby give notice to all Justices of the Peace, Coroners, Prosecutors and also all Chief Constables and Bailiffs of the Town and Island of Bombay and the limits thereof, that they be then and there in their own persons, with their Rolls, Records, Indictments and other Remembrances to do those things which to their offices in that behalf appertain to be done.—Dated this 14th day of January, 1909.

H. E. E. PROCTER,
Sheriff of Bombay.

NOTICE.

SUB-OBSERVER CLASS now being formed and dates passed School Final or Matriculation, should apply at once to PRINCIPAL,

W. J. INGHAM,
Superintendent.

College of Science Workshop,
Poona, 14th January, 1909.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Bank will be CLOSED, MONDAY, the 4th proximo, till MONDAY, the proximo, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

BOMBAY, 21ST DECEMBER, 1908.

THE DAVID MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRA ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Company, will be held at the registered Office of the Company, No. 7, Esplanade Road, at 3 P.M. (Standard Time), on TUESDAY, the 19th January, 1909, when the Resolutions already circulated among the shareholders with the Circular Letter, dated the 7th January, 1909, will be proposed. Should the Resolutions be duly passed, they will be submitted for confirmation as Special Resolutions to a Second Extraordinary General Meeting, which will be subsequently convened.

By Order,
SASSOON J. DAVID & Co.,
Agents.

BOMBAY, 8TH JANUARY, 1909.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

INDIAN GUARANTEE AND SURETYSHIP ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the THIRTY-SEVENTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders of this Association, will be held at Oriental Buildings, on TUESDAY, the 26th January, 1909, at 1-30 P.M.
1. To receive Directors' Report and Audited Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1908.
2. To declare a Dividend and a Bonus.
3. To elect a Director.
4. To confirm the appointment of Mr. S. B. Billimoria as an Auditor.
5. To transact any other Business that may be brought before the Meeting by the Chairman.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
R. PATERSON BROWN,
Secretary.

BOMBAY, 15TH JANUARY, 1909.

NOTICE.

THE Public and especially Mill and Factory Owners using Steam Boilers, are hereby notified that the undermentioned MARSHALL, SONS AND COMPANY, LIMITED, have not now and never have had any connection whatsoever with John Marshall and Company, Limited, Clyde Boiler Works, Motherwell (Scotland), whose local Agents now are or recently were Messrs. H. M. Mehta and Co., 43 Forbes Street, Bombay.

MARSHALL, SONS & COMPANY, LTD.,
Britannia Iron Works,
Gainsborough.

BOMBAY BRANCH:—
MARSHALL'S BUILDINGS,
Ballard Road,
CALCUTTA BRANCH:—
99, Clive Street.

BOMBAY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Committee of the Chamber of Commerce have APPOINTED THURSDAY and FRIDAY, 21st and 22nd January, 1909 for the purpose of BALLOTING for the ELECTION of a DEPUTY CHAIRMAN of the Chamber, for the year 1909.
The BALLOT BOX will be OPEN at the Office of the Chamber, from 10 A.M. till 4 P.M., on each of the above days.

By Order of the Committee,
J. B. LESLIE-ROGERS,
Secretary.

BOMBAY, 15TH JANUARY, 1909.

SALES BY AUCTION.

COLLETT AND COMPANY.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On TUESDAY, the 19th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. COLLETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at "Star Mansion," Colaba, near Colaba Railway Station and opposite the West View, the valuable and handsome teak and blackwood household furniture such as dining table, chairs, whatnots, ice box, water filter, cooking utensils, meatsafe, drawingroom sofas, cane chair, Hyderabad carpets, Ditmar's telescopic hall and hanging lamps, fancy curtains, iron double bedsteads, chest-of-drawers with glass attached, single mirror door almirahs, screen, rich glass and porcelainware, one ebonized iron frame piano by Soundy & Co. in very good order, made to order, office table, choice garden flowerpots, etc., etc., the property of W. H. May, Esq., R. N., proceeded to England.
Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

COLLETT & Co.

Bombay, 16th January, 1909.

JARRAHWOOD.

JARRAH Steam-Sawn Scantlings suitable for Flooring, Joists, Rafters, Posts, Chowkhats, Office Partitions, Doors, Windows, Polished Furniture, Frame work, Cotton bale ribs. Jarrah is about half the price of Teak. Sample and price list on application to

MESSRS. MILLARS' KARRI JARRAH Coy. (1902) Ld.,
Victoria House, Victoria Road, Mazagon.
Telephone No. 838.

A SAFE REMEDY FOR ALL SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES.

If you suffer from any disease due to the impure state of the Blood, FROM WHATEVER CAUSE ARISING, you should test the value of Clarke's Blood Mixture, the world-famed Blood Purifier and Restorer. This medicine has [illegible] reputation, and is to-day more popular than ever the reason of this being undoubtedly because this wonderful remedy does what it professes to do—IT CURES SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES PERMANENTLY.

Clarke's Blood Mixture

IS THE FINEST BLOOD PURIFIER EVER DISCOVERED.

It is warranted to cleanse the blood from all impurities, from whatever cause arising. For

SCROFULA.	BAD LEGS,
SCURVY.	BLOTCHES,
ECZEMA	SPOTS,
BLOOD POISON,	BLACKHEADS
ULCERS,	PIMPLES,
SKIN & BLOOD DISEASES,	AND SORES OF ALL KINDS

It is a safe and Permanent Remedy.
It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the cause from the Blood and Bones.

NOTE This mixture is pleasant to the taste and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, from infancy to old age, and the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

Thousands of wonderful cures have been effected by it.

TRIED MANY THINGS WITHOUT BENEFIT UNTIL I TOOK CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.

Mr. F. E. Lewis, 48, Bridge Street Row, Chester writes:—"Just a line in favour of 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.' I had eczema for seven months, and tried many things without benefit until I took your remedy. After the eighth bottle I was quite well again. Please accept this letter as a token of gratitude to your wonderful 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.'"—June 13, 1903.

IMPURITIES IN THE BLOOD.—"We have seen hosts of letters from all sorts and conditions of people, in which the writers acknowledge the benefit they have received from Clarke's Blood Mixture, which as a curative agent cannot be too highly estimated, since it cleanses and clears the blood from all impurities, and restores it to its normal condition." This is a good testimonial from the *Family Doctor* the popular medical weekly, which goes on further to say: "It is certainly the finest blood purifier that science and skill have brought to light, and we can, with the utmost confidence, recommend it to our subscribers and the public generally."

Sold by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World.

ASK FOR . . .
CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE

GLUE! GLUE!! GLUE!!!
GANIBHAI HUSANBHAI,
LARGEST GLUE MERCHANTS IN BOMBAY.

All Varieties of pure COUNTRY GLUE supplied in large or small quantities.

ADDRESS:—GANIBHAI HUSANBHAI, Glue Merchants, Bhendy Bazar, near Nawab Masjid. Post No. 9.

AMUSEMENTS.

EMPIRE THEATRE.

(Kindly given by Mr. KHATAO.)

Under the Patronage of
H. E. THE GOVERNOR.

GRAND CONCERT,

In aid of the Survivors from the Earthquakes in SOUTH ITALY.

MONDAY, 25TH JANUARY, at 9-30 P.M.,

The following Ladies and Gentlemen have kindly consented to assist:—

Mrs. Collie.	Miss Bolus.
Madame Lilian Stone.	Mr. Comfort.
Mrs. Millard.	Mr. Rhenius.
Miss Heaton.	Mr. Schmuck.
Miss Willis.	Mr. Saywell.
Miss Gladys Heaton.	Signor Scrinzi.

By kind permission of H. E. the Governor, His Excellency's Band will play under the direction of Edward Behr.

Cav. G. Gorio, Consul for Italy, has kindly consented to control the financial part of the Concert, and will remit the proceeds to the Italian Government.

Messrs. MONGINI BROTHERS have generously arranged to supply REFRESHMENTS during the evening, and to hand over the takings to the Fund of the Concert.

Plan and Tickets at Messrs. ROSE & Co.'s.

EXCELSIOR CINEMATOGRAPH.

DON'T FORGET
SUNDAY, 17TH JANUARY.
OUR GRAND EXTRA PRIZE SHOW
From 5-30 to 6-30 P.M.

When THREE HANDSOME PRIZES will be given to the Ticket-holders.

EXCELSIOR CINEMATOGRAPH.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!
GRAND CHANGE OF PROGRAMME,
SHOWING THE LATEST NOVELTIES OF THE MOST LAUGHABLE SIDE OF LIFE,
The Most Thrilling Events of the World,
And the Most Beautiful of Realistic Scenery,
AMONGST WHICH, THE GRAND
PUBLIC "SALAMELIK" AT THE HAMIDIE
In the Presence of the
SULTAN ABDUL-HAMID.

Here we have a very interesting subject dealing with Turkey and comprising the following pictures:—
The gate of the Imperial Palace.
The troops keeping order and the crowd.
The Sultan driving to the Mosque with his Suite.
The woman of the Imperial Harem driving to the Mosque.
The celebrated Mosque Hamidie.
The Sultan Abdul-Hamid leaving the Mosque and returning to the Palace.

THREE PERFORMANCES EVERY NIGHT INCLUDING SUNDAYS
From 7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30, and 10 to 11 (S. T.),
EVERY SATURDAY AN EXTRA
Show, from 11-15 P.M. to 12-15.

PRICES AS USUAL.

NOTE.—Any kind of refreshment can be had at the Excelsior Bar.

NOTICE.
A GRAND SPECIAL PERFORMANCE will be given shortly in aid of the Sufferers by the terrible earthquake in SOUTHERN ITALY.

ILLUSTRATED CONCERT.

EVENING CONCERT.
ILLUSTRATED BY LANTERN SLIDES.
Y. M. C. A. HALL.
WODEHOUSE ROAD.
TO-NIGHT,
SATURDAY, JANUARY 16TH, 1909,
AT 9-30 P. M.
TICKETS.—Rs. 2, Re. 1.
Can be had at the Door.
PROGRAMMES, Price 2 Annas.

PROGRAMME.

PART I.

1.—Song......Love's Old Sweet Song......(Illustrated.) MRS. SHANKS.
2.—Song......The Death of Nelson......(Illustrated.) MR. H. COMFORT.
3.—Piano Solo...Fantasie Impromptu...Chopin. MRS. BEN HICK.
4.—Song......In Old Madrid......(Illustrated.) MR. B. GILLETT.
5.—Cornet Solo...The Lost Chord...(Illustrated.) MR. RHENIUS.
6—Song......Kathleen Mavourneen......(Illustrated.) MRS. VALENTINI.

INTERVAL OF FIVE MINUTES.

PART II.

1. Recitation...The Matinee Hat .... MISS RUSSELL.
2. Violin Solo...Rondo .... Beriot. MRS. PORTLOCK.
3. Song ....Fiddle and I ....(Illustrated.) MR. SAUNDERS.
4. Song ....Robin Adair ....(Illustrated.) MISS SPENCE.
5. Song ....Nazareth..............(Illustreted.) MR. B. GILLETT.

GOOD SAVE THE KING.

ALEX'S CHRONOPHONE

OPPOSITE THE ELPHINSTONE HIGH SCHOOL, MAIDAN.

TO-DAY,
GRAND CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.
THREE PERFORMANCES EVERY NIGHT INCLUDING SUNDAYS,
From 7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30 and 10 to 11 (S.T.)

The Alex's Chronophone has been generally acknowledged to have the largest screen, clearest light, and steadiest Pictures in Bombay.
This Week's Programme will contain entirely new Films, comic, dramatic and realistic, ever shown in Bombay.

DONT MISS THE OPPORTUNITY,
As these films will not be repeated again.
PRICES of ADMISSION.—4 as. 8 as. Re. 1 & Rs. 2.
BATLIBOI'S CORONATION BAND in attendance.

MANURE.—Patent Phosphatic (best for roses), at 12 annas per pound; Guano, at 4 annas; Patent Aphiscides and Sprayers, &c., &c.—PAGEKAR & Co., Sitaram Buildings, Bombay.

"SPECIAL SHORT" ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants &c. Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only). Three lines—Per insertion One Rupee. Every additional line, Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

"CLARESQUE" PLATE POWDER—Will make your Silver and Plated Table Ware look their brightest. Annas 12 per tin. Rs. 8 per doz. Instructions for using on every box. We use it ourselves and have had every opportunity of watching its lasting effect for the good of Silver and Plate.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Jewellers, Bombay and Poona.

REPAIRS OF Rs. 1-8 within 25 years. I take this opportunity to tell you that Singer's Sewing Machine, which purchased 25 years ago, has required only Rs. 1-8 for repairs, and it is still going strong of all parts. . R. Gardener, 19, Forbes Street, Bombay.

DR. W. COOK, M.A., M.D., writes:—"KADI" saved a life in Bronchitis, as there was every indication of speedy death. Dr. O. S. writes from LONDON:—"A 6 months' bedridden case of ASTHMA was relieved at once by "KADI" and in 3 days was as well as usual." (Original Testimonials open to inspection). "Kadi" is wonderful for COUGHS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, COLDS and PNEUMONIA. Rs. 1-8-0.—D. SPECIFIC Co., Oppt. "Bombay Club," Fort, Bombay.

AN INVITATION—Meals which cost Rs. 2 and Rs. 3 elsewhere can be got at the RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, for nearly half the rate. Give it a trial and judge for yourself. Only genuine Wines and Liquors stocked and sold at moderate rates. Brand new Billiard Tables. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Dinners serve till late hours.

BANGALORE.—FOR SALE.—A commodious and lofty UPPER-ROOMED HOUSE, with excellent grounds, out-offices, and stabling, having loose-boxes arranged and built in the English style, located in a healthy and quiet part of Bangalore. Any reasonable offer will be accepted. For particulars apply to No. 558, care of the "Bombay Gazette."

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST. By Grattan Geary. Rs. 5. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Chuckla No. 6. First Class Furniture on sale or Hire. Inspection respectfully invited.

EDUCATION.—LADY living in healthy part of England and having one little girl, aged 10 would like charge of one more. Good day school. Terms moderate. Excellent references.—W. care of this Office.

ENVELOPES.—COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Commercial" Rs. 2-4 per thousand; and if printed on flap, Rs. 3-12 per thousand. Samples on application to "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

EXCHANGE TABLES.—Rs. 2. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

ELECTRICAL PRINTING.—The "Bombay Gazette" Offices have been MOVED from the premises in Armenian Lane and Medows Street, and are now located at 3 GREEN STREET (behind the Bank of Bombay), where a complete Electric Installation supplies the Motive Power for the working of the Machinery, thus economising labour and facilitating work. The Management is therefore able to offer Constituents expedition and economy in rates. Quotations given for all classes of Printing Work, Binding, Stationery, etc.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81, Queen's Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY MUIR & Co., Bombay.

GOVERNMENT SERVANT SUPPLIERS.—Messrs. OLIVER and Co. undertake the Supply of Labour in General Clerks. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class servants. Patronised by the Officers of the Services. Especially First Class Goanese and Mahomedan Servants whom we guarantee. Fee Bombay Rs. 2, Mofussil Rs. 3 each servant, which stands good for six months. No. 21, Ch. G. St, (First Floor), Fort, Bombay. Established 1877.

GUARANTEE.—"Giras and Guarantee." A Collection of Decisions, etc., on Questions regarding Giras, Wanta, and their Guaranteed Rights. By L. P. Parekh. Rs 6. Apply Box No. 465, c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office.

INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.—Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railways, Abstract of Rules and Regulations, Through Routes and Fares from Bombay to places in India and Abroad. Postal and Telegraphic information, Steam-boat and dak Companies. Places of interest along the Coast. A Coloured Map of India showing the Principal Railway Stations on the Indian Lines. Price, Eight Annas. Annual Subscription Rs. 5 including Postage.

JUST UNPACKED.—English-made STOCKINGS, Silk Woollen Lisle, Oysterbay's Asparagus, Hartle's Jam.—HAJI JACKERIA EBRAHIM, No. 52, Esplanade Cross Road.

JOB PRINTING.—Apply at the Bombay Gazette Electric Printing Works, 3, Green Street, Fort.

JOINT STOCK COMPANIES.—Proxy and Transfer Forms at Two Annas each. Special Quotations for large quantities with name of Company included. Apply at THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

LAWN MOWERS. New Excelsior, sizes 8" to 20", Garden Tools, Pumps, Cans, &c., &c.—PALEKAR & Co., Sitaram Buildings, Bombay.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—A Selection of Leading Cases. By W. H. H. Re. 1. Apply Box No. 404 c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office.

OLD ISSUES of THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE," of the "WEEKLY BUDGET," and of the "OVERLAND SUMMARY," when available, are supplied at special prices, which vary, according to lapse of time, between As. 2 and Rs. 5 and higher.

"OVERLAND SUMMARY."—Published Weekly (on Saturdays) in time for the English Mail. A complete réchauffé of Indian News, particularly entertaining for Anglo-Indians, retired or on leave. Subscription (inclusive of postage). One Sovereign or Rs. 15 per annum.

PHENYLE.—Keep your house free from plague and all other poisonous germs. The only effective disinfectant ever discovered. Per bot. 6 as., 12 as. and Rs. 1-12. Sole Agents: PHILLIPS & Co., Ld.

RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS ART PHOTOGRAPHIC SALON. The largest and leading in the East, no expense or trouble spared. Luxuriously provided for the convenience and demands of Constituents. A visit is earnestly solicited to Cox's Building (Top Floor), Hornby Road, Fort Bombay.

ROUNDABOUT BOMBAY. By James Douglas. Rs. 5. Apply Box No. 406, c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorial, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude at reasonable rates. Special Terms for large contracts. Apply to the Manager, The "Bombay Gazette" Electric Press.

ST. PETER'S BOYS' HIGH SCHOOL, Mazagon.—TERM BEGINS on MONDAY, January 18th, 1909.

SPECIAL OFFER.—COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—Gazette Commercial," Rs. 2-4 per thousand; and if printed on flap, Rs. 3-12 per thousand. Samples on application at "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

THE NATIONAL INDIAN LIFE INSURANCE COY, offers splendid paying Agencies in every town in India. Offices, 3 Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

THE CATHEDRAL HIGH SCHOOLS, ("Boys' and Girls'"). RE-OPEN on FRIDAY, 15th, January, at 10-30 A.M. Applications for admission will be received by the HEAD MASTER and the SISTER-IN-CHARGE, from this date.

TURKEY.—"Through Asiatis Turkey." Bombay to the Bosphorous. Two Volumes. By Grattan Geary. As. 10. Apply Box No. 404, c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office.

"THE EMPIRE."—The file of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" is available to Enquirers at the Office of "THE EMPIRE," LIMITED, No. 13A., Mission Row Calcutta, and the file of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of the "Bombay Gazette, Limited, 3, Green Street Fort behind the Bank of Bombay)

WANTED.—SUB-AGENTS for the Phœnix Life Assurance Coy., Ltd, Bombay, who can canvass good business. For terms, &c., apply to Messrs. LATHAM & Co., 59 Hornby Road, Bombay.

WANTED, for a Fire Insurance Office, a CLERK, having good experience in Insurance business, TYPING and fast good handwriting essential. Apply in own handwriting with testimonials to Box No. 966, care of the "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED.—A SECOND-HAND MOTOR BICYCLE, in good condition, by reliable maker. Magneto Ignition. State price. Box No. 928, care of the "Bombay Gazette."

"WEEKLY BUDGET."—A Summary of the Week's News, published on Saturday Evenings, Rs. 12 per annum inclusive of postage.

YOUR ADDRESS, PLEASE,
FOR A CATALOGUE OF OUR NUMEROUS VALUABLE PRESENTS
Which we offer for nought to
All at their own choice!!!
VAIDYA SHASTRI,
JAMNAGAR, KATHIAWAR.

INSURANCES.

THE DEMAND FOR STANDARD POLICIES.

EVERY YEAR since 1865 the NEW BUSINESS has exceeded £1,000,000 sums assured PER ANNUM—a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by

NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE.

NEW POLICIES IN 1907

ISSUED FOR	£2,000,000
ACCUMULATED FUNDS	£12,000,000
ASSURANCES IN FORCE	£29,493,800

ASK FOR THE 1906 PROSPECTUS containing the LATEST RATES and NEW SCHEMES, obtainable from

F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary, Bombay Branch.

BINNY & Co., Ltd.,
Chief Agents, Madras.

THE ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

Established 1874.

FUNDS OVER Rs. 3,25,00 000.

INVESTMENTS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES and lodged with the OFFICIAL TRUSTEE OF BOMBAY.

The Premiums are based upon the Company's actual experience, being the lowest with safety and so the most advantageous to all assurers.

For Prospectus containing all particulars apply to
R. PATERSON BROWN,
Manager, BOMBAY.

EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.

Head Office: BOMBAY.

ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE.
Showing the Annual Premium payable for various kinds of Policies,
WITH PROFITS.

Age next Birth day.	Assurances of Rs. 1000 payable at death. Whole Life Premiums.	Premiums Limited to 10 years.	Premiums Limited to 15 years.	Premiums Limited to 20 years.	Endowment Assurances of Rs. 1000 Payable at Death or at the end of 15 years.	20 years.	25 years.	Age next Birthday.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
20	21 10	48 8	36 6	30 7	64 5	47 6	37 11	20
25	24 2	52 5	39 4	33 0	64 13	48 0	38 7	25
30	27 4	56 13	42 13	36 0	65 10	49 0	3 11	30
35	31 5	62 4	47 1	39 12	66 13	50 8	41 10	35
40	36 11	68 12	52 5	44 9	68 11	52 14	44 10	40
45	43 14	76 7	58 12	...	71 11	56 13	...	45

Detailed Prospectus and Balance Sheet on Application.

E. F. ALLUM,
General Manager.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE NEZ.

DURING the hot steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling of your nose a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense will be found a great boon.
They are self-adjusting.
There is nothing to break.
They are always Horizontal.
They are the acme of comfort and very strong.
No slipping off the Nose.

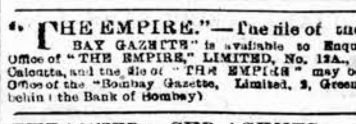
Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting—
Nickel, Rs. 3-8. Gold, Rs. 35,

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

HOMOCEA.

For cuts, burns, scalds, bruises,
It allays pains and heals
The most unhealthy wound.

INSTANTLY TOUCHES THE SPOT.
A CERTAIN CURE FOR PILES.



THE GREAT PAIN KILLER.

NO HOUSEHOLD SHOULD BE WITHOUT IT

SOLE AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

CROFT MODY & CO.,
BOMBAY.

Obtainable from all Chemists and Druggists,
BOMBAY.

WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co.
BUYING AGENTS. PRODUCE AGENTS.

BUYING DEPARTMENT. —WM. J. KEYMER & CO. having for many years been large Exporters to the East of HARDWARE, METALS, MACHINERY, STORES and GENERAL MERCHANDISE, offer their services to firms abroad.
CATALOGUES OR QUOTATIONS FURNISHED. LOSEST PRICES ASSURED.
PRODUCE DEPARTMENT. —WM. J. KEYMER & CO. undertake the Sale of EASTERN PRODUCE on commission.
GENERAL AGENCY BUSINESS carefully conducted.
Correspondence Invited.
CODES USED—A 1, A.B.C., International, Private, &c.
WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co
85 FENCHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.

W. CROWDER & CO., LTD.,
SOLE SUPPLIERS OF
"RELIANCE."
BRAND
FIRE-SERVICE
CANVAS HOSE
FOR
MUNICIPALITIES,
RAILWAYS,
MILLS, FACTORIES,
ETC.
Largely used by the Bombay Municipality.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

CLUB BLEND WHISKY.

Rs. 2-4-0 per bottle.

TO BE HAD FROM
D. C. OOMRIGAR, D. D. BARIA.
All Wine Merchants.

SOLE AGENTS
ALDRIDGE, SALMON & CO., LTD.,
BOMBAY.

JOHN JAMESON'S
THREE STAR
PURE POT STILL. Famous for 100 YEARS. WHISKEY
JOHN JAMESON and SON, LIMITED, DUBLIN.
Distillers to H.M. the King.

A BROKEN-DOWN SYSTEM.
This is a condition (or disease) to which doctors give many names, but which few of them really understand. It is simply weakness—a break-down, as it were, of the vital forces that sustain the system. No matter what may be its causes (for they are almost numberless), its symptoms are much the same; the more prominent being sleeplessness, sense of prostration or weariness, depression of spirits and want of energy for all the ordinary affairs of life. Now, what alone is absolutely essential in all such cases is *increased vitality*—vigour—
VITAL STRENGTH & ENERGY
to throw off these morbid feelings, and experience proves that as night succeeds the day this may be more certainly secured by a course of the celebrated life-reviving tonic
THERAPION No. 3
than by any other known combination. So surely as it is taken in accordance with the printed directions accompanying it, will the shattered health be restored,
THE EXPIRING LAMP OF LIFE LIGHTED UP AFRESH,
and a new existence imparted in place of what had so lately seemed worn-out, "used up," and valueless. This wonderful restorative is purely vegetable and innocuous, is agreeable to the taste—suitable for all constitutions and conditions, in either sex; and it is difficult to imagine a case of disease or derangement, whose main features are those of debility, that will not be speedily and permanently benefited by this never-failing recuperative essence, which is destined to cast into oblivion everything that had preceded it for this wide-spread and numerous class of human ailments.
THERAPION is sold by the principal Chemists throughout the world. Price in England, 2/9 and 4/6. Purchasers should see that the word 'THERAPION' appears on British Government Stamp (in white letters on a red ground) affixed to every package by order of His Majesty's Hon. Commissioners, and without which it is a forgery.

SOLD BY TREACHER & Co.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

MY LOVELY TOILET

KESHRANJAN
For the Hair is the most refreshing and delightfully perfumed Hair-oil both for Bath and Toilet.
Insist always therefore upon having the genuine
KESHRANJAN.
When buying see very carefully the label with the manufacturer's photo and facsimile without which none is genuine.
All pretty women use KESHRANJAN and refuse all substitutes.

Re. 1 per bottle. Post-free Re. 1-5.

OUR PANCHATIKTA BATIKA—is a very safe and sure remedy for all sorts of Malarious fever, chronic fever, high and low fever, double quotidian fever, accompanied by enlargement of spleen, liver, and in short, all chronic cases of fever. Price per phial Re. 1. Packing and postage 5. As.

HIMANGSUDRABA
HAS NO EQUAL FOR KEEPING THE SKIN SOFT, Smooth and Bright during the Winter.
It removes all Roughness, Redness, Chaps, Irritation, &c., and renders the Skin
DELICATELY SOFT AND VELVETY.
It is the most perfect Emollient Milk for the Skin ever introduced and for the Toilet and Nursery it is simply invaluable. It is delightfully Soothing and Refreshing if applied after being out in the sun or cold winds, Cycling, Motoring, Golfing, etc.
Gentlemen will find it wonderfully soothing if applied after shaving.
As. 10 per Bottle. Post—free As. 15.

KAVIRAJ NAGENDRA NATH SEN,
GOVT. MEDICAL DIPLOMA-HOLDER,
Member of the Chemical Society, Paris; Society of Chemical Industry, London; Surgical Aid Society, London, &c., &c.
Nos. 18-1 & 19, Lower Chitpur Road, Calcutta.
Agents:
V. VALABDAS & Co.,
Bhendi Bazar, Opposite Chunabhatti
Bombay.

Messrs. W. J. KEYMER & Co. beg to offer their services as AGENTS IN ENGLAND. Established in 1844, they have a thorough knowledge of the Markets, and experience of Eastern requirements. The heads of the Firm give personal supervision to all business, and with confidence invite those requiring RELIABLE AGENTS for purchase of goods, sale of produce, or other business, to entrust their interests to them. Machinery orders are attended to by an expert.

WHITEFRIARS STREET, LONDON. TELEGRAMS: "KEYMER LONDON.

FOR SALE, WANTED, &c.

Daily or thrice a week.—First Three Insertions—Four Annas per line; Fourth and Subsequent Insertions—Two Annas per line.
Twice or Once a week.—First Three Insertions—Four Annas per line; Fourth and Subsequent insertions—Three Annas per line, Minimum Charge Rs. 2.

GWALIOR STONE.

WHITE SAND STONE, BLOCKS AND SLABS for all building purposes; and ornamental stone carving of the finest workmanship at favourable rates.

SUPERINTENDENT,
Quarries, Gwalior, C. I.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY.

FOR SALE, LANDED ESTATE, at Dadar, Five minutes from both Railway Stations, consisting of land, admeasuring 6,000 square yards or thereabouts, with a double-storeyed Dwelling House and outhouses. Full particulars from

Messrs. S. R. BOTTLEWALLA & Co.,
Financial, and Estate Agents,
18, Bank Street, Fort, Bombay.

DHARSEY AMERCHUND,
(BROKER),
IS PREPARED to negotiate for either the PURCHASE or SALE of MINES. Intending Purchasers or Sellers would do well to apply to the above, at No. 181, Old Modikhana, Fort, or Share Bazar Bombay.

WANTED every man to know the delight of a perfect shave. Get the GEM JUNIOR SAFETY RAZOR Outfit, consisting of seven razor steel blades, one handle, one silvered-nickel holder, one stropping attachment, complete in case with Snap Clasp, Rs. 5-0-0 V. P. P. MONEY REFUNDED if not satisfactory.—GEM JUNIOR CO., Box 261, Bombay.

Beware of Ambiguous Advertisements.

Have your Eyes been examined by a qualified man!

If not, consult DR. DINSHAW DASTOOR, Surgeon-Oculist, (London.)

"A Thoroughly able and qualified Ophthalmic Surgeon and a neat and skilful operator" as certified to in writing by the Senior Surgeons and Professors of London Eye Hospitals.
Eyes will be examined (free of charge) to correct Errors of Refraction.
STOCK:—Of latest improved styles.
PRICES:—Exceedingly moderate.
CAUTION:—This is the only Original firm of
DINSHAW M. DASTOOR & CO.,
56, ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT,
Oppt. "The Bombay Club," and next door to the Fine Art Gallery.

"APENTA"
Natural Hungarian Aperient Water.
Bottled at the Springs, Budapest, Hungary.
THE BEST AND MOST RELIABLE HOUSEHOLD APERIENT.
For continuous use by the BILIOUS, DYSPEPTIC, CONSTIPATED, and GOUTY.

HYDRAULIC PRESSES

&c
EDWIN MILLS & C
HUDDERSFIELD, England

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TOWN SUBSCRIBERS.

		Subscription. Rate.	Discount. Rate.
Yearly	...	Rs. 25 0	Rs. 20 0
Half-yearly	...	" 13 12	" 11 0
Quarterly	...	" 7 8	" 6 0
Monthly	...	" 2 8	" 2 0

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS.

Yearly	...	Rs. 37 8	Rs. 30 0
Half-yearly	...	" 20 0	" 16 0
Quarterly	...	" 10 10	" 8 8
Monthly	...	" 3 12	" 3 0

SINGLE COPY... ... ONE ANNA.

The price for Back Numbers varies, according to lapse of time between Annas 2 and Rs. 2, and higher for very old issues, if available.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

For Advertisements of two or three lines, relating to such matters as Small Sales; Business Cards; Situations Wanted Servants, Houses, or Lodgings Required; Change of Residence and Articles Lost or Found, the scale is as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines ... ... Re. 1-0
Each succeeding line... 0-8

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than One Rupee and Payment must in all cases be made in Cash.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of Births, Marriages, Deaths and Memoriam Notices, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender is Rs. 2 for six lines or less and Eight Annas for every additional line. Cash strictly in Advance.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First Insertion ...	...	Rs. 6-0	Per Inch.
Second Insertion	...	" 3-8	do.
Third Insertion...	...	" 3-0	do.
Fourth Insertion	...	" 2-8	do.
Fifth and upwards	...	2-0	do.
Minimum charge	...	" 6-0	do.

In the Native Languages, double the above rates.
For Advertisements, which are to be inserted for a length of time special contracts are made.

"THE BOMBAY GAZETTE"
OVERLAND SUMMARY
AND WEEKLY BUDGET.

			Town.	Post.
Yearly	...	...	Rs. 12	Rs. 15
Half-yearly	...	...	" 7	" 8
Quarterly	...	...	" 4	" 5

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Norwich Union Life Insce. Socty.

PURELY MUTUAL. CLAIMS PAID £24,000,000 ALL PROFITS TO POLICY-HOLDERS.

EXTRACT FROM "THE REVIEW":—

"From every point of view it may be unhesitatingly affirmed that there is no better Life Office in Great Britain than the Norwich Union."

For full particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., *General Agents*

AGENTS WANTED.

Address: **Grahams Buildings.** **O. C. B. WIMBUSH,** *Manager.*

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Zennia, 2,339 tons, Captain J R Clarke arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta with a cargo of coal.

THE steamer Celtic King, 2,589 tons, Captain R Humphreys arrived in harbour yesterday from Barry with a cargo of coal. During the voyage she experienced fresh monsoon and strong adverse currents.

THE Anchor Line steamer Scindia, 3,253 tons, Captain W Kelso, sailed yesterday for Marseilles and Liverpool, with a general cargo and passengers.

THE Florio, Rubattino S N Co's, steamer D Balduino, 2,684 tons, Captain Maganzini, sailed yesterday for Genoa &c, with a general cargo and passengers.

THE steamer Queda, 4,944 tons, Captain R Cooper sailed yesterday for Rangoon with a general cargo.

THE steamer Bedouin, 2,909 tons, Captain R Owin, will sail to-day for Rangoon.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

DOCKYARD.

R I M S Minto Lt Comdr Willock ....R I Marine
H M S Sphnix Comdr S Litchford ....Royal Navy
H M S Lapwing Lt Comdr A N Gouldsmith ...R Navy

IN STREAM.

R I M S Dufferin Comdr Willson ....R I Marine
R I M S Hardinge Comdr Dobson ....R I Marine

FOREIGN NAVY.

Rio SadoComdr ....New Parth ....Port Gunboat

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—Jan. 15.

Arcadia ....3574 Hayward..................P & O Co
Bahadur ....2936 Cubbin ....T Morrison & Co
Brand ....1519 Evensen...W & A Graham & Co
Congella ....2022 House ....R A Willis
Cintra ....1917 ...Kaselvurn..............M M & Co
Caledonia...3529 Gordon. London27-2-09 P & O S N Co
Claveresk...2440 Urquhart ....T Morrison & Co
Celtic King...2589 Humphreys ....
Galavale......244 Sceary..................Cory Brothers Co
Inca orva ......2572 Nicholas ....T Morrison & Co
Istrar..............2979 Jacob..............T Morrison & Co
Lady Gordon.... 316 Butler ....M M & Co
Lord Kelwin...2158 Moser ....K N & Co
Linga......957 Rothwell ....M M & Co
Madura...1273 Dickvimson ....M M & Co
Marmora....5239 Weston ....London 16-1 P & O S N Co
Nuddea...1944 Autin ....M M & Co
Persia.........4198 Haughton......London ....30-1-09 P & O S Co
Queda ....914 Coope ....M M & Co
Shah Najam ......2751 Foster....................Shah S N Co
Strathaven 2830.........Campbell W & A Graham & Co
Singu......1912 Murison ....Shaw Wallace & Co
Strothgarry...2840 Stanhope......W & A Graham & Co
Vasigath ...2613 Rule ....T M & Co
Vavala......2164 Feuvre..................................M M & Co
Wearbeck 2446 Thompson.........................T Jeewandas
Wearmouth......2340 Catto...........................The Bombay Co
Zinnia.............2339 Clarke ....

VESSELS IN DOCK.—Jan. 15.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessel. Ton. Capt. Dest. Date. Agents.

B Culua...3963 Maclachlan...A'werp ...20-1 M M & Co
C & R Prome... 2299 Mason... A'werp 26-1 K N & Co
D & E Clan Macdougall...2975 Twilling ...Chittagong 18-1 F Muir & Co
G Moshtari ......1109 Gore ...P Gulf 21-1 B & P S N Co
M Lhasa ...950 McDiarmid...Karachi...18-1 M M & Co
O Kilchalton.2418 Higgins...A'werp23-1 W & A G &Co
P Yebashi Maru...2902 ...Kobe 17-1 Kon N Y Kuisha
Q Aynthia.........694 Curtis ...S'pore 16-1 F F C & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Castalia....... 4081Hamilton ....Liverpool 27-1 W & A Graham & Co
4 Ischia...2481 Shanghai Belsits 17-1 F & R S N Co
5 Caithness......2222 Taylor......Rotterdam......23-1 W & A G & Co
6 Mortlake...1737 Batten ......N F T Morrison & Co
7 Bohemia ......2305 Dabeevich ......Trieste...16-1 A L S N Co
8 Ailsacraig...2166 Moody ...N F......W & A G & Co
9 Lindenfels......3525 Konneweg ......Karachi 16-1 W & A G & Co
10 & 11 Delta 4780 Snow Shanghai 4-2 P & O S N Co
12 Bavca......3794 Berton ...Japan 29-1......P & O Co
15 Bardistan...2500 Davies ...Hull 18-1......M M & Co

H W P D

Courland 760...Ebrahim ...G Ports 21-1 Bo S N Co Ld
Sabarmati 524 Mahomed Mangalore 15-1 Bo S N Co Ld
Sarasvati...443 Ismail ...Karachi ...16-1 Bo S N Co Ld
Ponani......552 Shamsudin..B'na2ar 16-1 Bo S N Co Ld

M W D D

Itaura......3363 Tucker ....N F......16-1 M M & Co

H W V D

Linga......951 Rothwell ....Karachi16-1 M M C

ARRIVALS.

Jan.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
15	Zennia s	Clarke	Calcutta, Jan. 4
	Celtic King s.......	Humphreys...	Barry, Dec. 18
	Rio Sado (Port Gun-boat) s ...	Newparth ...	Panjim, Jan. 13

DEPARTURES.

Jan.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
15	Hydra s	Siqueland ...	Singapore
	Scindia s.............	Kelso	Liverpool, &c
	D Balduino s	Maganzini ...	Genoa, &c
	Queda s	Coope	Rangoon

The steamer Bedouin Owen, for Rangoon, obtain her portclearance on Friday.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JAN. 15.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Castalia s—2,200 cwts bone meal, Croft Mody and Co; 12,496 cwts cottonseed, Ralli Brothers; 101 cwts gum, J Nurbheram and Co.

FOR GLASGOW.

Castalia s—480 cwts manure, M J Joomabhoy.

FOR LONDON.

Marmora s—2,000 cwts cottonseed, Shaw Wallace and Co.

Persia s—48 cwts fishmaws, S Bhimjee.

FOR HULL.

Kitchaltan s—2,000 cwts cottonseed, B Manjee.

FOR HAVRE.

Iran s—52 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Iran s—119 bales cotton 800 cwts poppyseed, Ralli Bros; 110 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 220 bales cotton, Diwadkar and Co.

Bardistan s—110 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 308 cwts gum, P Jethabhoy; 101 cwts gum, J Nurbheram and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Culna s—600 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 220 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 716 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 110 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 100 bales hemp, T Purshotam and Co; 140 bales hemp, Ebjee Oomersey; 55 bales cotton, H Goculdas and Co; 2,600 cwts manganese ore, Schroder Smidt and Co.

FOR HAMBURG

Lindenfels s—55 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co; 500 cwts myrabollams, G M Merchant and Co; 55 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 50 bales hemp, Ebjee Oomersey; 110 bales cotton, A Moritz and Co; 500 cwts poppyseed, Volkart Bros; 125 bales hemp, K Visram and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Castalia s—2,001 cwts gingellyseed, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

Lindenfels s—800 cwts ajwanseed, Volkart Bros.

FOR TRIESTE.

Bohemia s—1,956 cwts gingellyseed, J Fachiri; 750 cwts teelseed. Shaw Wallace and Co.

FOR PORTSAID. (For Orders)

Prome s—34,058 cwts cottonseed, Ralli Bros.

Caithness s—34,058 cwts cottonseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR HONGKONG.

Banca s—200 bales twist, Cursetjee Bamonjee and Co; 120 bales twist, Framji Sons and Co; 225 bales twist, Phirozsha B Petit and Co.

Britannia s—150 chests opium, David Sassoon and Co; 169 chests opium, C Ebrahim and Co; 36 chests opium, P and O Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Britannia s—48 chests opium. David Sassoon and Co; 500 bales twist, C Bhawanidas; 25 chests opium, Glazebrooke and Co.

Yeboshi Maru s—300 bales twist, Framji Sons and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Banca s—500 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 100 bales cotton, Glazebrook and Co.

FOR OSAKA.

Banca s—400 bales cotton, Glazebrook and Co.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COLONEL R. W. L. DUNLOP, V. D.

Bombay, 16th January.

688—Detail for the week ending 23rd instant:—

Monday, 18th instant.—Proficiency Class will be held at Headquarters at 6-30 p.m.

2. Practice for Buglers on the Maidan at 8-30 p.m.

Tuesday 19th inst.—Commanding Officer's Parade. Fall in at Sir Richard Temple's Statue at 8-30 p.m. for a Route March, in place of 6 p.m.

Refreshments will be provided.

Dress—Drill Order, Uniform with Forage Caps.

The Commandant hopes that members will make a special effort to attend this parade.

Wednesday, 20th instant.—Proficiency Class on the Maidan at 6-30 p.m.

2. All Recruits of the current season to parade on the Maidan at 6-30 p.m.

Dress—Mufti.

Thursday, 21st instant—"L" Coy. parade on Coy. parade ground at 8 a.m.

2. "I," "K" & "M" Cos. Parade on the Maidan at 4 p.m.

Dress—Uniform.

Saturday 23rd instant—"H" Coy. Parade on Coy. parade ground at 7-30 a.m.

Dress—Uniform.

689.—Camp of Instruction.—It is notified for information that the Annual Camp of Instruction will be held at Santa Cruz from the 30th January to the 6th February, 1909.

General's Inspection.—The General Officer Commanding will make his Annual Inspection of the Corps on Saturday the 6th February 1909.

690.—Rifle Meeting.—It is notified for information that the Annual Rifle Meeting will take place about the end of February next, and only those members who have fired their course of musketry are eligible to compete.

A. L. CARTWRIGHT Capt.,
Adjt. B. V. R.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LT.-COL. LOUIS P. RUSSELL, COMMANDING, B. V. A.

Bombay, 16th January.

526.—CORPS PARADE.

The Corps will parade at Mahaluximi Fort on Saturday next the 16th instant at 5 p.m. for 6" B.L.C. Gun and Battery Drill.

Dress—Khaki and Forage Caps.

529.—RANGE.

The 109th Infantry Range at Santa Cruz will be available for class firing on Sunday next the 17th instant. The Officer Commanding hopes that as many members as possible will avail themselves of this opportunity to fire the class.

Trains leave as follows:—

Colaba 6-5 a.m. 7-30 a.m.

Church Gate Station 6-10 a.m. 7-35 a.m.

Grant Road 6-21 a.m. 7-46 a.m.

E. P. CUDLIP, Lieut R. A.
Adjt., B. V. A.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

Bombay, 16th January.

1. There will be Class Firing and Practice at Santa Cruz this Saturday afternoon the 16th instant.

Train leaves Church Gate Station 3-10 p.m.

2. There will be a parade for all members at Church Gate Station on Tuesday next, the 19th instant at 7-30 a.m.

Dress.—Drill Order, Khaki, Carbines and Swords.

H. E. E. PROCTER, Lieut.
Acting Adjutant Bombay Light Horse.

SOME important business will come before the annual general meeting of the Army Rifle Association, which is to be held on January 25, at the R. V. S. I. A report on the working of the new conditions of firing used this year will be submitted. The new methods practically abolished the bull's-eye target, and the entries in consequence were not so satisfactory as had been anticipated. It is understood that a section of officers, who believe in the bull's-eye as the fundamental basis of all education in shooting for young soldiers, will submit proposals for a modification of the changes entered into this year. In effect this will re-introduce for discussion the whole problem of bull's-eye shooting.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS, and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

HEMINGWAY.—December 29, at Nagpur, C. P. the wife of P. Hemingway, I. C. S., of a son.

HANBURY.—January 9, at Trent Wells, Penn, Bucks the wife of Lieut. P. L. Hanbury, 85th King's Light Infantry, of a son.

RENNY.—December 30, at Lahore Cantonments, the wife of Captain G. S. Renny. 38th Dogras, of a son.

SKIPWITH.—December 30, at Jeypore, Rajputana, the wife of Fulwar E. Skipwith, of a son.

DEATH.

WALTER.—December 24, In Calcutta, Major F. A. Walser, late 97th Royal W. Kent Regt, in his 81st year.

H. T. BINKS,
UNDERTAKER
AND
MONUMENTAL SCULPTOR,
Clare Road, Byculla, Bombay.
TELEPHONE NO. 947.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 7h. 15m. Sun sets, 6h. 22m.
P. and O. Steamer "Britannia," with the English mails of the 1st January, due to arrive at 5 a. m.
Bombay Extra Races.
Royal Bombay Yacht Club Races.
Bombay Commercial Gymkhana, the Band of the 116th Mahrattas, 6 p. m.
Y. M. C. A. Hall, Illustrated Concert, 9-30 p.m.
H. E. the Governor's Levee at Karachi, 10 p.m.
Excelsior Cinematograph, Esplanade.
Alex's Chronophone, Esplanade.

TO-MORROW.

Sun rises, 7h. 15m.; Sun sets, 6h. 23m.
Bombay Hunt, Parla.

PHASES OF THE MOON.—Jan. 22nd, New Moon, 5h. 41·8m. a. m.; Jan. 28th, First Quarter, 8h. 37·4m. p.m.; Jan. 11th, in Apogee, 8·4h. p.m.; Jan. 23rd in Perigee 6·7h. p.m.

THE WEEK'S CALENDAR.

Monday, January 18.—Sun rises, 7h. 15m.; Sun sets 6h. 23m.

Tuesday, January 19.—Bombay Hunt, Jackal Club, Andheri Station. David Mills Company, 7 Esplanade Road, 3 p.m. Justices' contested election of a Municipal Councillor, Corporation Hall, 4-40 p. m. Professor Lees-Smith's Lecture, Byramjee Jeejeebhoy Institute, 6-15 p. m. Sun rises, 7h. 15m.; Sun sets, 6h. 24m.

Wednesday, January 20.—Municipal Standing Committee, 4-9 p. m. Orient Theatre Company, Sir D. M. Petit's office, 5 p. m, Sun rises, 7h. 15 m., Sun sets 6h. 24m.

Thursday, January 21.—Bombay Hunt, Jackal Club. Professor Lees-Smith's lecture, Byramjee Jeejeebhoy Institute, 6-15 p. m. St. George's Hospital Endowment Funds, meeting of subscribers, Port Trust offices, 6-15 p. m. Sun rises, 7h. 15m.; Sun sets, 6h. 26m.

Friday, January 22.—Sun rises, 7h. 15m. Sun sets 6h. 26m.

PARSEE CYCLING CLUB.—Members meet at Church Gate station at 6-10 a.m. (S.T.) to-morrow, Sunday, to go to Borivli for a run to Thana.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Singapore, China and Japan per s.s. "Yeboshi Maru," will be closed at the General Post Office at 7-30 p.m to-day the 16th instant. Parcel mail for Japan closes at 5-30 p. m. on the same day.

SEVA SADAN.—Arrangements for patients suffering from eye-disease, have been made in connection with the Seva Sadan Charitable Dispensary for women and children. Dr. Piroja Malabari has kindly offered her services to look after the patients on every Wednesday and Saturday between 8 and 9 a.m. (B.T.)

SHRI MAHAMANDAL.—Mahopadeshak Pundit Ganesh Dutt Shastri and Pundit Gopinath Sharma of Shri Bharat Dharma Mahamandal deputation will again commence their series of lectures on religion, social reform and advancement of Hindu community from to-morrow, Sunday. The lectures being timed every day at 8 p.m. On the first two days the lectures will be delivered in the Jahwar Bag (Kalbadevi Road) and from the third day, Tuesday next, the series will be continued in the Madhav Bag. All the interested public are cordially invited to attend.

THE BAI SAKARBAI DINSHAW PETIT HOSPITAL FOR ANIMALS.—On the 1st of December last, there were 45 horses, 176 bullocks, 1 cat, 2 goats and 21 dogs at the Bai Sakarbai Dinshaw Petit Hospital for Animals at Parel. During the month of December 47 horses, 163 bullocks, 2 cows, 3 buffaloes, 3 cats, and 1 squirrel, 33 dogs were admitted, and during the same month 50 horses, 175 bullocks, 1 cat, 1 squirrel, 1 buffalo, 2 goats and 19 dogs were discharged from the Hospital. 2 cases among horses, 5 cases among bullocks, 1 case among cats and 14 cases among dogs proved fatal during the past month. The following of animals were treated as out-patients during the month:—8 horses, 2 bullocks 4 cows, 1 buffalo, 1 goat, 53 dogs, 1 cat, and 8 parrots.

WARNING TO HOU[illegible]SEHOLDERS.—We are asked to warn lady residents [illegible] of the Fort against the devices of a person, who is att[illegible]empting to push the sale of a certain kind of patent [illegible] boot-heels and boot-polish. This individual, accor[illegible]ding to a correspondent recently effected in entranc[illegible]e into a private residence in the Fort, by giving [illegible] out that he had called on urgent business connected with the Princess Victoria and Mary Gymnasium. We invite the attention of the Secretaries of the [illegible] Institution to the use that is being made of their [illegible] name. This would-be seller of boot-heels is of an unprepossessing appearance, wears spectacles, a[illegible]d is dressed in seedy European clothes. If adm[illegible]itted he will probably take a seat without further i[illegible]nvitation and can with difficulty be persuaded to de[illegible]part.

FIRST AID LECTURES.—Lectures in "First Aid to the Injured," under the auspices of the St. John Ambulance Association, will commence from to-morrow, the 17th January at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.) at the new premises of the Fort and Proprietary High School, New Modikhana, Frere Road, opposite the New Post Office Buildings, Fort. The course consists of a series of about 12 interesting lectures, fully illustrated, and delivered by a Surgeon Lecturer, on Human Anatomy and Physiology, Circulatory, Respiratory, Digestive and Nervous Systems, Fractures, Drowning, and Poisoning, etc., one hour, every Sunday only, from 4 p.m. to 5 p.m. (S. T.), The only cost for the whole course is Rs. 3, which includes the prices of text books, bandages, etc., but no fee is received for imparting this very useful instruction.

BOMBAY COMMERCIAL GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Colonel H. R. Mead and the Officers, the Band of the 116th Mahrattas will play the following selection of music to-day at 6 p.m. under the direction of A. W. Malfiggiani, Bandmaster:—

March ....Good Luck ....Green Wood
Overture ...La Dame Blanche ......Boieldien
Grand ......Polonaise ....Lortzing
Selection ...The French Maid.........Slaughter
Valse ....The Humming Bird ......Coote
Barcarolle ...Caracterestique.........Conterno
Polka ....Curkoo ....Kuhner

BAND AT THE MAHALAXMI RACES.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Colonel S. J. Sarjant, V. D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Railway Volunteers, will play the following programme of music under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, Bandmaster, commencing at 3-30 p.m. to-day.

March ....Territorial ....Blankenberg
Overture......Tutti In Maschera ......Pedrotti
Gavotte ......The Way of the heart..P Lincke
Selection......Havana ....Stuart
Valse ....Viennoise ....Czibulka
Selection ...My Mimosa Maid.........P. Ruben
Barn Dance...The Bosten Belle ......A Godfrey

BAND AT THE BOMBAY GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Col. R. E. Pigott, V. D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, B. B. and C. I. Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps, will play the following programme of music under the direction of Mr. H. C. Dane at the Bombay Gymkhana, commencing at 6-15 p. m.:—

Overture.........Die Felsenmuhle...Reissiger
Songs and Dances of Northern Europe............Kappey
Russian Mazurka Neva..............Asch
Valse ....Love and life in Vienna..........Komzac
Selection ....The Mikado ......Sullivan
Song..................Nirvana ....Stephen Adams

BAND AT THE VICTORIA GARDENS.—With the kind permission of Col. Vesturne-Bunbury and Officers, the Band and Pipers of the 2nd Battalion, Royal Scots, will play the following selection of music at the Victoria Gardens, to-day, between 5 and 7 p.m. (S.T.)

March.........Indienne..........................Sellenich
Serenade ...D'Amour..........................Von Blou
Valse ....Les Fleches d[illegible]idon ...Colo
Selection ...Les Cloches de Corneville..Planquette
Serenade (Vocal) ...My Pretty J[illegible] ....Kappey
Selection ...Faust ....Guonod
Sketch ......A D Dakey Race...........Thurban

PIPE MUSIC.

March............Lord Lovat's Lament
March.............Caller Herrin
Strathspey......My wife she brewed it.
Reel ....Fife Hunt.
March ....Campbelton Loch.
March.............Lord Reay's Feucibles.
Strathspey......Haughs O'Cromdale.
Reel.................Ball that was in Oban.
March.............McDonald's March to the Wars.
March ....Gunn's March.
Strathspey ...Caledonian Canal.
Reel.................High way to Linton.

By kind permission of Lt.-Col. R. E. Pigott, V. D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, B. B. & C. I. Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps, will play the following programme of music under the direction of Mr. H. C. Dane, at Victoria Gardens to-morrow, commencing at 5-30 p. m. (S. T.)

March...................There come the Soldiers ....Eilenberg
Overture...............Die Felsenmuhle..Reissiger
Songs and Dances of Northern Europe Kappey
Valse ....Love and Life in Vienna ....Komzac
Russian Mazurka Neva ....Asch
Flower Gavotte......Hearts and Flowers Tabani
Characteristc piece..The Butterfly......Bendix

THE EXCELSIOR CINEMATOGRAPH.

THE change of Programme announced as from last evening will take effect from this evening.

NOTHING will bring to the mind of the public a clearer idea of the progress made by radio-telegraphy than the scale of rates just fixed by the Post Office in connection with the new station at Bolt Head. The charge for communicating, with the ships which are equipped with Marconi apparatus, and can be reached, is 8d. per word inclusive, except in the case of the "Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse," "Kaiserin Ausguste Victoria," "Patricia," "Pennsylvania," and "President Grant." In their case, the rates are as follows:—For a message of ten words or under, a fixed charge of 3s. 4d., plus 4d. per word; for a message of more than ten words, 8d. per word. Radio-telegrams can also be sent to His Majesty's ships through the Bolt Head station at a charge of 4d. a word. A list of other ships is available which can be reached through the Bolt Head station, but the precise hours during which they can be communicated with cannot be stated.

RHEUMATIC GOUT.

"For years I suffered cruelly from rheumatic gout," says Mrs. E. Phillips, of 7, New Riverside, Springfield, Wellington, Somerset, England, who has been a nurse for eight years. "The pains in my legs were so awful that I couldn't stand. I was as helpless as a baby. At first I could only get from room to room by holding on to ledges, and at last my husband had to carry me about the house; I couldn't walk at all.

"My hands and knees were quite deformed with the rheumatism, which set my whole body in pain, from head to foot. I went away for a change, but I grew worse instead of better, and at length I had to go into hospital. Before long, however, I was discharged as incurable, and the doctor said I could not live more than three months.

"Although that was nearly five years ago, I am in far better health to-day than I was then. Indeed, I never suffer anything like I used to from the rheumatic gout, for I have been using Doan's Backache Kidney Pills, and they have made me well. They have taken away all the rheumatic pains, and instead of being helpless with rheumatism I am now able to get about quite well. I at once found good on beginning with Doan's Backache Kidney Pills; and as I went on with the medicine I gradually lost the rheumatism and gained strength. But I had to keep on with the Pills some time; it wanted patience. I am now so well, however, that I am able to do my own housework and washing without help. I don't believe there is any medicine so good as Doan's Backache Kidney Pills."

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are sold by all medicine dealers and stores at Rs. 2 per bottle, or 6 bottles for Rs. 10-8-0, or from Doan's Medicines, P. O. Box 20, Bombay.

MOST BEAUTIFUL AND EXCLUSIVE DESIGNS OF

1, 2, 3

SHILLINGS STORES CO.'S

INEXPENSIVE AND SMART

NOVELTIES.

Place them in a class for themselves, appealing to all who appreciate REFINEMENT, GOOD TASTE, AND EVERYTHING NEW.

Visitors are welcomed at 36, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY, and whether a purchase is contemplated or not an inspection cannot fail to interest.

CALCUTTA BRANCH will be opened Shortly at **16, CHOWRINGHEE.**

DIVINE SERVICE.

ST. THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

2ND SUNDAY AFTER EPIPHANY,

17TH JANUARY, 1909.

7-45 a. m.—Matins.
8-30 a. m.—Holy Communion—Choral. Harwood in A. Flat.
Hymns.—75, 273, 320.
5-30 p.m.—Children's Service.
6 30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.
Canticles.—Barnby in E.
Anthem.—As pants the hart.—Spohr.
Hymns.—169, 31.
Collections in aid of the Khandalla Convalescent Home.

Daily Matins at 8-15 a.m. and Evensong at 5-30 p. m.
Daily Holy Communion at 7-45 a. m.

MISSION CHURCH, GIRGAUM.

11 a. m.—Morning Prayer, Holy Communion and Sermon.
6-30 p. m.—Evening Prayer, and Sermon.
Collections for the Bombay Marathi Pastorate.

ST. JOHN'S CHURCH, COLABA.

The Afghan Memorial Church.

8 a. m.—Holy Eucharist.
Hymns 193, 314, 537.
11 a.m.—Parade Service.
Hymns.—4, 80, 180.
5-30 p. m.—Sunday School.
6-30 p. m.—Evensong and Sermon.
Hymns.—219, 81, 31.

WEEK DAYS.

8 a. m.—Holy Eucharist.—Thursday.
10 a. m.—Matins, daily.
5-30 p. m.—Friday, Army Guild of the Holy Standard and St. Helena.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH, MAZAGON.

6-30 a. m.—Holy Eucharist.
7-15 a. m.—Matins and Litany.
8 a. m.—Holy Eucharist (Choral).
Preacher—Rev. Father Langmore.
6-30 p. m.—Evensong (Choral).
Preacher—Rev. Father Chard.
Alms for Church Expenses.

ALL SAINTS' CHURCH, MALABAR HILL.

8 a. m.—Matins.
8-30 p.m.—Holy Communion.
6-30 p. m.—Evensong.

ST. NICHOLAS' CHURCH.

The Seamen's Church.

Hours of Service.

11 a. m.—Matins:
6-30 p. m.—Evensong and Sermon.
11-30 a. m.—Holy Communion.

Daily, 8-30 a.m. and 7 p.m.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

11 a. m.—Morning Service.
5-15 p. m.—Sunday School.
6-30 p. m.—Evening Service.
Psalm.—124 (2nd version).
Hymns.—23, 131, 272.

UNITED FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND, Waudby Road.

8-30 a. m.—Sunday School.
11 a.m.—United Service. (St. Andrew's Church.)
6-30 p.m.—Evening Service.
Rev. Alex S. Crichton.
Collection for Sunday School.
Psalm.—8.
Hymns.—118, 221, 10.

BOMBAY BAPTIST CHURCH, BELLASIS ROAD.

Opposite the Byculla Club.

Pastor—Rev. H. E. Barrell.
Sunday Services.
8-30 a.m.—Preaching Services.
6-30 p.m.—Preaching Services.

WESLEYAN CHURCH, COLABA CAUSEWAY.

8-30 a. m.—Parade Service.
Preacher—Rev. J. F. Edwards.
6-30 p. m.—Evening Service.
Preacher, Rev. A. J. Revnell.
5 p. m.—Sunday School.
9 to 10 p. m. –Social Hour.

WESLEYAN CHURCH, VICTORIA GARDENS.

10 a. m.—Preacher—Rev. A. J. Revnell.
6-30 p. m.—Preacher, Rev. J. F. Edwards.
5 p. m.—Sunday School.

ONE of the prisoners condemned to death at Kieff, in Russia, escaped from prison as he was on the point of being driven to the place of execution. Although in chains, says the Reuter's message, the man ran over half a mile before he was overtaken and recaptured. He was subsequently hanged.

HAVING already established oil tanks in several Scottish towns, the Standard Oil Company of America has, telegraphs a correspondent, offered to acquire from leading wholesale houses in Scotland their retail merchant connections. The offer embraces a liberal sum, in addition to participation in profits during the next five years. If the scheme is accepted the Standard Company in five years will have established an unassailable grip of the British oil trade. The Pumpherston Company, of Glasgow, has accepted the challenge, and will immediately establish oil distributing depots in Scotish and English towns.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, JANUARY 15.

Owing to a lack of telegrams, the position of the Persian depression cannot be determined this morning, but would appear to be decreasing in importance.

There was a light rainfall yesterday in Baluchistan, clouds have increased with a extreme north-west and snow has commenced to fall in Kashmir, but it is unlikely that the disturbed weather in this part of the country will be accompained by much rain.

Skies have cleared in the Central Provinces and the United Provinces, but the pressure distribution in Gujerat indicates that a few light showers may fall in Rajputana and the adjacent districts to-day. Temperature is high in the United Provinces and North-East India, but remains below normal in Kashmir and Sind.

Forecast—Precipitation is probable in Kashmir and few light showers may occur in Rajputana and the adjacent Eastern districts.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Appended is Friday's report of the Meteorological Reporter for Western India based on observations taken at 8 o'clock.

Names of Stations.	Maximum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Minimum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Rainfall past 24 hours.	Rainfall since 1st November to date.
Bushire (14th)	62·6	54·1	0·75	3·29
Jask (14th)	70·3	61·8	...	0·74
Muskat (14th)	67·3	63·1	...	0·18
Multan	64·3	45·0	...	0·00
Rawalpindi	58·9	36·9	...	1·25
Lahore	69·9	44·2	...	0·31
Sirsa	71·8	40·6	...	0·00
Ambala	70·5	48·0	...	0·86
Delhi	72·2	53·2	...	0·27
Agra	70·5	54·0	...	1·03
Mainpuri	73·3	52·6	...	0·24
Jhansi	70·5	55·5	...	0·44
Cawnpore	74·9	53·5	...	0·16
Allahabad	75·6	52·0	...	0·12
Jacobabad	67 6	39·8	...	0·00
Karachi	71·5	51·0	...	0·00
Ajmer	70·4	49·7	...	0·33
Jaipur	73·2	54·1	...	0·27
Kotah	74·0	53·1	...	0·18
Bhuj	58·6	51·0	...	0.00
Dwarka	73·8	56·7	...	0.00
Veraval	73·2	57·3	...	0·00
Rajkot	83·9	49·7	...	0·00
Bhavnagar Para	84·5	55·5	...	0·00
Surat	86·1	57·6	...	0·00
Ahmedabad	85 6	59·2	...	0·00
Deesa	83·8	55·4	...	0·00
Neemuch	80·0	49 8	...	0·00
Indore	81·1	56·1	...	0·01
Jubbulpore	81·5	51·3	...	0·74
Saugor	80·6	56·0	...	0·32
Hoshangabad	83·1	55·4	...	1·54
Khandwa	87·7	56·6	...	0·07
Akola	86·2	55·1	...	1·55
Amraoti	84·8	56·3	...	1·06
Nagpur	85·1	51·6	...	0·01
Chanda	85·5	51·0	...	0·00
Raipur	88·2	54·6	...	0·00
Bombay	79 0	66·0	...	0·00
Ratnagiri	84·8	62·9	...	0·20
Mormugao	82·5	67·7	...	0·00
Karwar	84·8	65·5	...	0·00
Malegaon	86·4	55·1	...	0·33
Ahmednagar	83·6	54·5	...	0·00
Poona	84·5	49·8	...	0·37
Sholapur	85·8	61·4	...	0·00
Bijapur	86·2	63 2	...	0·15
Belgaum	82·3	60·1	...	0·34
Aurangabad	83·7	60·2	...	0·82
Nizamabad (Indur)	83·9	56·7	...	0·70
Hyderabad	82·3	56·7	...	0·00
Mangalore	84·7	72·9	...	0·24
Calicut	84·8	70·6	...	5·36
Cochin	86·7	73·3	...	1·09
Colombo	89·5	75·0	...	4·90
Masulipatam	83·2	69·3	...	0·23
Bellary	89·0	63·3	...	0·26
Cuddapah	85·2	66·1	...	4·05
Madras	84·0	69·5	...	18·84
Bangalore	81·3	59·8	...	0·87
Coimbatore	86·9	67·8	...	3·25
Trichinopoly	86·6	71·2	...	6·20
Negapatam	84·4	76·5	...	10·20

In column Wind "Rate per hour" L=Light, M=Moderate, =Strong, H=Heavy, F=Fresh.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 15TH JANUARY.

Summary of obsevations recorded at 8 hours on Friday, the 15th January, 1909, giving date for the preceeding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Humidity is normal in the east and south-east but in defect elsewhere. Maximum temperature is normal except in the south-west and the extreme north of the Punjab where it has fallen and is lower than usual; the minimum is higher than usual in the eastern districts and normal over the rest of the division.

The United Provinces.—Skies are generally clear. The air continues damper than usual. Day temperature is normal but night temperature remains high.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are heavily clouded in Sind and moderately so in Rajputana. Humidity is in defect in west Rajputana and Sind but is above normal elsewhere. Temperature has risen but the maximum is still lower than usual in Sind.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are heavily overcast in Cutch but are lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. The air is drier than usual in Cutch and the central districts of Kathiawar but contains more than the average amount of moisture over the rest of the division. Temperature is nearly normal.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear over the whole division. Humidity and temperature are generally normal.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear. The moisture in the air is equal to the average at Bombay but continues in excess elsewhere. Temperature has risen slightly and is nearly normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Moderate cloud has appeared at Hyderabad but elsewhere skies remain clear. Humidity is normal or in defect in the north Bombay Deccan but elsewhere it has increased and is now generally in excess, Maximum temperature is normal but the minimum is higher than usual at most stations in the Bombay Deccan.

General Remarks.—Heavy cloud persists in Sind and the Punjab but no precipitation has occurred. Pressure is to-day relatively low over Cutch, Kathiawar and Gujarat, but beyond a slight increase in cloud it has not affected the weather in that region. The disturbed weather noticed in Persia seems to be advancing eastwards.

A few showers are likely in the extreme north of Upper India.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorologist, Bombay.

MANY WEEKS OF PERFECT AGONY

With Eczema on Arm and Legs—Could Scarcely Sleep for Months—Tried Many Treatments Without Result—Did Not Work for 11 Weeks—Relieved in Ten Days and

COMPLETELY CURED BY TWO SETS OF CUTICURA

"My trouble began with irritation on the legs and right arm which developed into eczema. It became so bad in a few weeks' time that I was in perfect agony. I was prevented from attending work, and, although I was only too pleased to try remedies suggested by my friends, they were all used without any effect. I became pessimistic, especially so considering that I had been through the hands of two doctors, who failed to do any good. One day I decided to make another attempt to get rid of my complaint and purchased a full set of Cuticura Soap, Cuticura Ointment, and Cuticura Pills, and in ten days I found the irritation disappearing. I would not have believed it possible for any remedy to afford such comfort in so short a time. I was able to sleep at night—a thing which I had not been able to do for months—and in the course of another week there were unmistakable signs of the eczema being mastered. I persevered with Cuticura, and in six weeks, using two supplies, I was cured. I have every reason to be grateful to Cuticura, for I was able to return to work after eleven weeks' idleness. George Harrison, Poole Terrace, nr. South Milford, Yorkshire, June 11, 1907."

Send to nearest depot for free Cuticura Book on Treatment of Skin Diseases.

For pimples, blackheads, red, rough, and oily skins, dandruff, dry, thin, falling hair, shaving, shampooing, sanative, antiseptic cleansing and for the toilet, bath, and nursery Cuticura Soap and Cuticura Ointment are unequalled.

Complete External and Internal Treatment for Every Humour of Infants, Children, and Adults consists of Cuticura Soap to Cleanse the Skin, Cuticura Ointment to Heal the Skin, and Cuticura Resolvent of Cuticura Resolvent Pills (Chocolate Coated) to Purify the Blood. A Single Set often Cures. Sold throughout the world. Depots: London, 27, Charterhouse Sq.; Paris, 5, Rue de la Paix; Australia, R. Towns & Co., Sydney; South Africa, Lennon, Ltd., Cape Town, etc.; U. S. A., Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., Sole Props., Boston.

A MESSAGE FROM MARS.

TO MOTORISTS:—

"Ring out the old, ring in the new
Ring out the false, ring in the true."

"But Ring the 'FULLER' Minstrel in."

FULLER FULLER FULLER

BICHROMATE BATTERY CHARGING SET.

You collect the Accumulator at night, it is Fully charged in the morning.

Worldwide Unsolicited Testimonials.

"As a convenient means for charging Motor, Bicycle or Car Accumulators at home, the new sets introduced by Messrs. Fuller of Wick Lane Works, Bow, London, would be hard to beat."—"The Motor."

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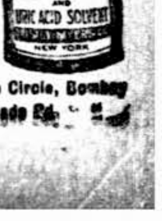

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CONTEMPORARY OPINION.

THE SOUTH INDIAN RAILWAY.

THE "MADRAS MAIL":—The thirty-fifth Report of the South Indian Railway Company presented at the meeting held in London on the 15th December covers the half-year ending the 30th June. 1908, and is the first to deal with the working of the line under the new conditions. The half-year was a record one both in the matter of earnings and the number of passengers carried. The total revenue earnings were Rs. 1,02,85,366, or Rs. 31·66 lakhs greater than in the same period in 1907, and the working expenses Rs. 50·24 lakhs, or Rs. 16·14 lakhs in excess. The net earnings also constituted a record of Rs. 52·60 lakhs, and, after making the usual adjustments, the amount standing to the credit of this account is Rs. 52·44 lakhs, showing an increase of Rs. 15·33 lakhs as compared with the corresponding half of the previous year. The number of passengers carried was 2,514,443 in excess of the previous highest half-year and 2,702,751 in excess of the corresponding period of 1907, and there was also a larger increase in the goods traffic, both as to quantity and value. The result was a total surplus profit of £42,452, out of which a dividend of £2-5s. has been passed for the half-year, making, with the guaranteed interest of £1-10s., a total of £3-15s., or equal to a rate of 7 1/2 per cent., per annum, which is higher by the fraction than the dividend paid in the previous half-year.

The mileage of the Railway, owing to the inclusion of the broad gauge section of the old Madras Railway west of Jolarpet, has increased by 308 miles and the total including the metre gauge section of the South Indian Railway proper and the other connected lines worked by the Company, is 1,072, as compared with 1,364 before the rearrangement took place. The increase in the gross earnings is of course attributable to the addition of the broad gauge section, but, curiously enough, the reduction of the metre gauge section by the transfer of 264 miles to the Madras and Southern Maharatta Railway has not led to any diminution of earnings on the metre gauge section, as might have been expected. The Agent, Mr. Neville Priestley, anticipated this in his last Report and is naturally gratified that 866 miles of the old South Indian Railway is so highly developed as to do much more than was possible on the old mileage of nearly 1,130 miles. The board gauge section has, however, become part of the system and must be developed and made as paying and satisfactory to the travelling public as the original section. Mr. Priestley says in his Report:—"Our time has been so occupied with work involved in the transfer that we have not been able to give all the attention necessary for the development of the traffic. Our ability to fully develop the broad gauge section has been further limited by the insufficiency of rolling stock," and it is very certain that these conditions are still operating. Complaints are becoming frequent as to the want of punctuality observed in connection with the running of train on this section of the line. This is not wholly due to the South Indian Railway, as when the trains arrive late from the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway they necessarily continue late when travelling over the South Indian Railway connection and throw trains in the reverse direction out of order. The difficulty has been aggravated by the number of engines made over to the South Indian Rilway being inadequate and their condition not such as to make possible a very efficient service. The South Indian Railway obtained running power over the Madras-Jolarpet section of the broad gauge as from the 1st November, so it may be thought that for the the recent unpunctuality in the timing of trains it is primarily responsible. As a matter of fact, however, it is only responsible for punctual timing being maintained in the running of trains between stations on this section; for punctuality in the working of trains at stations, the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway is responsible, the Station staffs and the arrangements made for the crossing of trains, etc., being under its control. So that to determine accurately the responsibility of the two administrations is impossible without a more or less elaborate enquiry.

ATTEMPTED REMEDEES.

To remedy the inadequacy of its broad gauge stock the South Indian Railway purchased ten second-hand engines from the Oudh and Rohilkund Railway last Masch and is now awaiting receipt of ten more second-hand engines just purchased from the North-Western Railway. With engines of this description difficulty must be experienced in working but while commending the enterprise of the Railway in increasing its supply of engines so speedily, the public has a right to complain that the Railway should have been forced into trying to meet its difficulties with inefficient tools, instead of being supplied with engines in thorough working order. This state of affairs is eloquent of the way in which the redistribution was made of a broad gauge railway between two metre gauge systems. Among the many obvious drawbacks to the change pointed out at the time was the absence of proper Workshops for the South Indian Railway for the broad gauge section. The Perambore Workshops were, we believe, insufficient for the work of the single Madras Railway, and obviously, they must be incapable of doing the work of the two Railways. They are within the limits of the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway, and belong to that administration, though the repairs and renewals for the broad-gauge rolling stock of both lines have now to be carried out there, for which, by way, the former presented a bill for Rs. 1·95 lakh for the half-year in question. Apart altogether from the question of one Railway having to pay another Railway to do work of this kind, the arrangement is unsatisfactory, and the construction of new Workshops for the South Indian Railway is a big problem that has to be solved in the near future before its broad gauge section can be properly developed For present needs the South Indian Railway is providing temporary workshops at Podanur which are now under construction and are expected to be ready before the close of the present half-year. In the future, the Company proposes to construct joint broad and metre-gauze Workshops at Trichinopoly, but this scheme, involving as it does the conversion of the Erode-Trichinopoly line to the broad gauge or the construction of a mixed gauge line, must take time to develop. The matter is, however, well advanced and the Company can be trusted not to delay the completion of the project any longer than is avoidable.

No mention is made in the present Report of the scheme for the reconstruction of the Company on an unguaranteed basis—which has been put before the Government of India, and which, with a similar scheme by Sir William Bissett, on behalf of the B. B. and C. I. Railway, was considered by the Railway Finance Committee—beyond a brief statement that the Government Orders on the subject are awaited and will probably be issued shortly. The scheme will give the Company a freer hand than it now has in the matter of providing funds for the innumerable wants for which the Railways have to go cap-in-hand to the Government and seldom get all they require. The present is an appropriate time for making a trial with the scheme in connection with the South Indian Railway. As was pointed out in the last Report, the provision of up-to-date Workshops was a requirement that could not be proceeded with as long as the Company was dependent on the Government for its funds, and this remark applies to all the schemes for which funds are required, more especially the provision of adequate for rolling stock for the broad gauge section of the Railway.

For the rest, the report contains little that is of general interest. The Indo-Ceylon connection has been carried a step further by the recent Conference at Paumben, and it is interesting to know that the proposal of the South Indian Railway to construct a viaduct over the Paumben Channel and to establish a ferry service between Daneshkodi and Manner finds more favour with the President for the Railway Board than the original scheme of closing up the Paumben Channel and construcing a ship canal across the island of Rameswaram. With regard to the salaries of the staff, Mr. Priestley states that a good deal more will have to be done in this direction before the Railway in properly staffed:—"The condition of the Locomotive Staff has been improved; that of the Traffic Staff is in course of improvement; that of the Engineering Staff and of the Superior Staff generally still remains to be improved, to make the scale of pay more in keeping with that paid on other railways and the responsibilities of the offices filled. The salary at present paid to many of our employees makes it impossible for us to get men who are suitable for the conduct of the work required of them under our steadily growing business. The question is under consideration, and when settled will lead to a large increase of expenditure, but I do not anticipate a diminution of net earnings sufficient to affect dividends to any appreciable extent, if they are affected at all." It is satisfactory to know that the salaries of the Superior Staff have since been improved, the increase taking effect from the 1st instant. The Directors anticipate that the cost will be £12,000 a year, but that this not inconsiderble drain on the revenues will in course of time result in increased efficiency, the business of the line having increased of late years out of all proportion to the reinforcement of the staff. The Report, on the whole, is a very satisfactory one, and shows that while the shareholders have to be congratulated on a very flourishing property, the public also has to be congratulated on the existence of a Company which has on all occasions shown itself to be alive to its responsibilities, and anxious, within the limitations of its conditions, to do the best for the districts it serves.

IS THE MONEY LENDER AN ENEMY?

The "CIVIL AND MILITARY GAZETTE."—In the speech reported in a recent issue of this paper the Governor of Bombay at a meeting of representatives of the co-operative societies of his Province spoke of the agricultural debt of this country as being one of the most pressing and at the same time most difficult subject with which the Government have to deal. In the Punjab there is at present under consideration a Bill to ameliorate the condition of mortgagors who desire to pay off their mortgages contrary to the wishes of the mortgagee; and in commenting on it some days ago we drew attention to the fact that this new act is but a link in a chain of legislation which is generally spoken of as levelled against the money-lending classes. Just as the sympathy of the public in every country—except perhaps England, and there too there is a growing tendency in this direction—is extended rather to the prisoner at the bar than to the prosecution, so men tend to feel compassion for the debtor irrespective of the claims of the creditor or the possible flagrant excess and extravagance which have led the borrower into his present condition. Correspondingly the position of the money-lender is held up to ridicule. To pervert Aristophanes, jokes at the expense of the "bania,," however stale, are calculated always to make the audience laugh.

As a matter of fact the Bill for regulating the redemption of mostgages is one which will remedy an evil for which the zamindar mortgagee, where such persons do exist, is responsible even more than the "bania." At present if a mortgagee refuse to accept payment of the mortgage the unfortunate mortgagor has no remedy save to apply to a Civil Court, an extremely expensive proceeding which the ridiculously low scale of costs recoverable from the losing side scarcely mitigates. Even if funds are available the cunning mortgagee, by evading service or summons and raising futile preliminary objections, can generally so protract proceedings that at least two, and generally three crops are harvested before he is ousted from the land which he should in all honesty have vacated as soon as the money was tendered to him and the standing crop had been reaped. It would not be incorrect to state that such evasions are practised by a greater percentage of zamindar mortgagees than by those of the money-lending classes. The object of the former is always to amass and cultivate land the latter deal rather in hard cash and find land a troublesome asset. While, therefore, it is unfair to say that the new Bill is directed against the 'banias," it is true that it is in the interest of the indebted agricultural population, the remedy of whose condition is one of the present problems of to-day.

By far the most important step taken by Government in this direction is the encouragement of local self-help in the form of co-operative societies. But here again an unfortunate mistake has been made in many districts by assuming that such societies are aimed at extinguishing the "bania," and that they are set up in direct opposition to his interests. The "mahajans" and "khatris" who are responsible for the vast majority of the money-lending businesses of the Punjab, are the very classes from which the educated Indians of to-day, the young India of which we read so much, are most strongly recruited. If at every turn of the wheel of legislation it is declared that they are the enemies of the prosperity of the country and they must be therefore the target of hostile legislation, is it to be wondered at that their loyalty is, shall we say, so often tinged with scepticism? The real truth is that these are business problems which require treatment by businessmen according to business canons. And the result of the application of business methods should be to advance materially the people as a whole. The present methods of stigmatising all legislation as class legislation is false in fact and disastrous in effect.

Money is a commodity which follows certain laws: and the reasons why it is so dear to the zamindar are not far to seek. The present rates of interest have been handed down by a conservative people from the times when security from invasion was doubtful. In the days of petty principalities the "bania" might provide the sinews of cultivation, the zamindar might sow, it was a fair chance that the enemy would reap the harvest. Hence the rate of interest had to be high, and to this day the interest recovered on loans for seed is the most exorbitant of all. The "bania" usually gives out grain at a ser in the rupee below market price, takes a ser above the market rate at harvest, and charges in addition two annas in the rupee at compound interest half-yearly. With the country secured from invasion it might have been expected that interest would fall, and so it would have done, had competition stepped in. Unfortunately the wealthy zamindar, finding he could obtain "bania's" rates, contented himself with no less, and thus the price of money remained high. Latterly, combined with this lack of competition, the continued insecurity of the seasons has helped to keep up the price.

"STRANGERS IN THE HOUSE."

Proposed Punishment of Disturbers.

The Select Committee appointed to inquire into the rules and regulations by which strangers are admitted to the House of Commons and its precincts have agreed to their report. It states that the Committee have taken the evidence of the Speaker, the Speaker's secretary, the Sergeant-at-Arms, and the Chief Inspector of Police. These witnesses and the Committee are agreed that the existing regulations admit of substantial improvement, that in some respects they are burdensome to members troublesome to bona-fide applicants for admission, and insufficient to protect the House against occasional disorder. The recent disturbances in the galleries, caused by a few individuals, have resulted in the total exclusion of all strangers for the remainder of the session. This is a great hardship on the public. It is probably impossible to devise rules which an ingenious man or woman bent on disorder cannot succeed in evading.

THE COMMITTEE'S RECOMMENDATIONS.

The Committee make a number of recommendations which they think will act as precautions and deterents. They recommend that on all tickets of admission, which all visitors in future should have there should be printed at the top a statement that the tickets are issued subject to an undertaking on the part of the visitors to abstain from making any interruption or disturbance, and to obey the rules for the maintenance of order in the galleries. Again an Act of Parliament should be passed as soon as possible by which serious disturbance in the galleries during the sittings of the House should be made an effence recognisable by the ordinary criminal courts. The powers of the Tribunal should include the power to imprison without the option of a fine. The powers of the Tribunal should include the ticular case of disorder warrants prosecution or not should rest with the Speaker. Any person so convicted should be excluded from the precincts of the House for the remainder of the Parliament. In the opinion of the Committee it is advisable that the galleries should remain closed until after the passing of this Act. Apart from questions of disorder the existing regulations, in the opinion of the Committee, are susceptible of improvement. Suggestions are made as to the authority by which the tickets should be issued, and it is stated that some representations have been made to the Committee that members should not apply for orders except for specific individuals named by them at the time of application. The Committee do not recommend that limitation because, during the holiday season particularly, members for large urban constituencies, receive almost daily applications for admission at very short notice.

THE OBTAINING OF ORDERS.

The report goes on to state that members may obtain blank orders, but if they receive no direct applications for them they should be deemed to have forfeited them unless before the hour arrives for the admission of strangers on the day for which they are issued they have in fact been handed by the member to applicants desirous of admission, and the names and addresses of such applicants have been communicated to the Sergeant-at-Arms or his officers. The Committee are strongly of opinion that during the sitting of the House there should be always open an office, called "The Admission Order Office," for the issue of orders under the authority of the Sergeant-at-Arms somewhere near the Central Office. To this Central Office applicants for places could go direct. The office would be in telegraphic communication with the galleries: if there was room the applicant would get an order. For the exclusion of and refusal of orders to suspicious or undesirable characters the police at St. Stephen's Porch and in the central lobby and the clerk at the office have ample power. Further power, if needed, can be given to them. In all doubtful cases the clerk should be instructed to decline to issue the order till the member appears and vouches for the applicant. The Committee do not apprehend any real risk from the adoption of such a course. It would tend largely to the comfort and convenience both of members and of applicants for admission. With regard to the Ladies' Gallery, the report says the ballot would continue as at present. Two tickets would be given to each member successful in the ballot. They would be signed by the member, and the names and addresses of the ladies would be filled in before admission. At the Ladies' Gallery there would be a book in which each lady would sign with her address on entering. During the sitting of the House the Committee think that at present ladies should only be admitted to the Ladies' Gallery when accompanied by a member. He would countersign their tickets, which they would fill up, and they would sign the book at the gallery door.

BOTH SEXES TO BE ADMISSIBLE TO THE MEMBERS' GALLERY.

It is also thought desirable, the report states, for men and women alike to be admissible to the Members' Gallery. That, it was believed, would be a convenience to the public and favourable to order and its maintenance. The Committee are cordially in agreement with a suggestion of the Sergeant-at-Arms, that in view of the large number of ladies who come to the House in summer, it would be desirable that members taking ladies into the inner lobbies and corridors should previously obtain an "order to view," and that no member should take more than six ladies at a time. In taking ladies or gentlemen from the central lobby to the terrace or dining-rooms no order would be necessary.

NAVAL ORDERS FROM ABROAD.

However poor the outlook for merc antile shipbuilding may be—and as a result of the depression in freights during the greater part of the year shipowners are giving out few orders although tempted to contract by low prices,—writes a London correspondent. I am told that, quite apart from the work which is now in hand for the British Navy, large orders have during the last day or two been placed by foreign Governments in this country. And I hear of others that are about to come. For instance, Turkey has decided to spend nearly £8,000,000 on the reconstruction of its navy the bulk of which is to be spent here. Than again the Spanish Navy is to have money spent on it, and the work is to be done by the Vickers Syndicate, which comprises John Brown and Co., Clydebank; John I Thornycroft and Co., Southampton; Vickers, Sons and Maxim, Barrow-in-Furness; and Armstrong, Whitworth, and Co., Elswick. So far as their establishments in this country are concerned, however, they will only benefit to the extent of armour plate, gun mountings, and machinery, as it is a condition of the contract that the vessels must be built by the syndicate in Spain. Now comes the news that the Argentine Republic has invited tenders from British firms for the construction of two ships of the "Dreadnought" class, in addition to 18 torpedo-boats and destroyers. This, I am informed, is part of a vote of £14,000,000 for armaments due to the action of Brazil, which has two battleships now building at Elswick and Barrow, while a third is about to be ordered.

THE GREAT COTTON CROP.

The New York correspondent of the "Manchester Guardian" writes:—Belief in a crop of from 13,500,000 to 14,000,000 bales is daily strengthening among a large and conservative element in the cotton trade of this country. The Government crop estimate the other day of 12,920,000 bales is sharply criticised. It is considered to be not only too low but palpably absurd. It is taken as a foregone conclusion that the next ginning report, which will be given on December 21 and will bring the returns down to December 13, will show that before the middle of December the crop estimates by States have been exceeded in South Carolina, North Carolina, and Georgia if not in Tennessee. Alabama, and Louisiana. In fact, the official crop estimates for six important cotton States seem likely to be exceeded by the ginning before the end of the present year. The officials of the Agricultural Department deny that Southern Congressmen influenced the recent crop report in any way, but it is worth while to observe that the chief of the Bureau of Statistics, Mr. Victor H. Olmstead, admits (according to a despatch to the "Journal of Commerce") that "a great many people have been in and out of the Bureau offering suggestions to us, as they always do on such occasions." He adds that he "is not aware that any of these persons were members of Congress." It is positively asserted here that there is ground for the rumour that Southern Congressmen did endeavour to have the estimate kept as low as possible, in order to "insure prosperity for the South." But the tell-tale ginning reports and the weekly movement into sight, ranging from 580,000 to 650,000 bales for many weeks past, have convinced very many that this is a crop fully as large as any on record, and probably much larger. Everybody remembers, of course, that in recent years its December Bureau estimate has, as a rule, been altogether too low. Last year, it is true, it was 350,000 bales too high, but in the three previous years the December under-estimates ranged from 550,000 to 1,500,000 bales. Wall-street speculators are endeavouring to put up prices, but the South is selling freely, and the cotton markets are slowly giving way under the tremendous pressure.

The following reports have been received from the south:—Hutto, Texas.—"Picking finished. Quite a good deal of cotton still in yards and warehouses." Oakhurst. Texas.—"Farmers have all gathered, ginned, and sold their cotton, and are now preparing for another crop, but propose planting a small crop of cotton this year." Buda Texas.—"Buda has shipped 4,752 bales of cotton to date or about 200 per cent. more than last year" Austin Texas.—"The cotton crop which is abnormally large, is about three-quarters gathered." Trinity, Texas.—"The increase in the crop over last season would have been greater had the late planting over the overflowed district been a success, but it is an entire failure." Austin Texas.—"Crop best ever made in this country." Fort Worth Texas.—"As far as grade is concerned this season seems to be rather peculiar. After the last rains everybody expected a large amount of low middling and strict good ordinary, and sold ahead at any prices, but it looks as if the fields had been picked pretty clean up to that time, as all of the cotton coming in is running between strict low and middling, with a very small amount of low middling. Tinges have not made their appearance, as all the cotton was open when the frost struck it. It appears that the country is pretty well sold out." Birmingham, Alabama.—"Gins still running." Atlanta, Galveston.—"A number of ginners say not 2 per cent. remaining to be ginned. Picking completed ten days ago." Atlanta, Galveston.—"Positively smallest percentage unginned ever known."

COLOUR PRINTS OF WATTS'S PICTURES.

A London correspondent writes:—"I have just had an opportunity of seeing some very good reproductions in colour of the late G. F. Watt's pictures "Love and Death" and "hope." They are of particular interest because they have been produced and are published by Mrs. Watts herself. Mr. Emery Walker has made the photogravure plates, which are printed at the Watts Picture Gallery, Compton, the pigments being exactly the same in material and tint as those Watts himself employed in painting the orginals, the only difference being that the linseed oil is burat to remove the fat instead of being used neat. The process is throughout purely machanical without retouching, except that the colouring of the plates is necessarily done by hand, the pigments being rubbed in for each impression and then printed at one operation. The result is singularly successful and beautiful, although of course it does not imitate the quality of an oil painting but has rather that of the eighteenth-century colour prints. The fact that this is Mrs. Watt's personal venture and not a commercial undertaking is a sufficient guarantee of the thoroughness with which every detail is supervised, and it adds a personal interest to the prints which none of the reproductions in colour now on the market can possess.

COLONIAL GOVERNORS.

There is no mistaking the message from West Australia as to Colonial Governors. The Labour party of that State has moved in the Legislative Assembly the reduction of the Governor's salary by £1 to elicit an expression of the colony's attitude towards State Governors sent from England. The West Australian Government opposed the motion, but it was carried by an ample majority. What West Australia feels seems to be felt more or less strongly in all the other States. Victoria during the last few weeks has been exasperated by the decision of its Governor to grant a defeated and discredited Ministry a dissolution, while the conflict between the Queensland Legislature and Lord Chelmsford is a constitutional classic. The sentiment of the Australian critics of the present system is intelligible enough. They object to spending money on officials for whom they have no precise use. Either the State Governor does something, in which case he is difficult to fit into representative institutions or he does nothing, in which case it is difficult to justify his salary. If the Crown needs formal representation, most Australians, apparently, would prefer a local man. One of themselves would better understand Australian institutions and the Australian spirit, and so adapt himself more readily than an Englishman to the requisite self-suppression. The imperially appointed State Governor is becoming an anachronism which has no obvious merit beyond that of furnishing pleasant berths for a certain number of peers of the second order of political experience and capacity—an advantage that would be overweighed by the disadvantage of irritating colonial sentiment. It is time that Australia was given the same complete internal control of her own affairs as Canada; the imperially appointed State Governor has become unnecessary since the Commonwealth came into being.

A QUILL pen, supposed to be the pen Dickens was using at the time of his death, when engaged upon writing "Edwin Drood," was sold at Sotheby's for £19 10s.

THE OPIUM CONFERENCE.

Interview with Mr Mackenzie King.

Reuter's representative has had an interview with Mr. Mackenzie King, member for Waterloo in the Dominion Parliament, and formerly Canadian Deputy Minister of Labour, who has just reached England from Ottawa on his way to China, where as one of the British Commissioners, he will attend the meetings of the International Opium Commission at Shanghai. Speaking of his mission Mr. Mackenzie King said:—

Canada has successfully and definitely legislated in taking effective measures for suppressing the opium traffic. During my late mission to the Pacific Coast in connection with Asiatic immigration I had this question brought very forcibly to my notice. There were seven opium factories in Canada importing raw material from India, which were doing extensive business in supplying the drug not only to Canada, but also to China and the United States. I found that the use of the drug was not limited to Chinamen, but that white men and women were becoming addicted to the habit, and I drew up a report on the subject as a result of which the Dominion Parliament has lately passed an Act prohibiting the use of opium except for medicinal purposes. No doubt as a result of my connection with the subject I was asked to be one of the British Commissioners on the International Opium Conference which is to assemble at Shanghai in February. At this Conference Great Britain will be represented by five Commissioners, the other States represented being France, Germany, Holland, Persia, Siam, Japan, China, Portugal, the United States, and Russia. The Conference was initiated by the United States, and when the invitations were issued Turkey was also invited, but at the time was not able to accept. The business of the Conference is to investigate the opium trade and opium habit in the Far East, and to offer suggestions for measures which the Powers concerned may adopt for the gradual suppression of the cultivation, traffic, and use of opium within their Eastern possessions, with a view to assisting China in her purpose of eradicating the opium trade in the Chinese Empire.

CROMWELL'S REMAINS.

BISHOP WELLDON gives short shrift to the story that Cromwell's skull has survived as part of the furniture of an amateur's cabinet of curiosities, and nobody ought to regret that this particular form of immortality has been denied to one of the greatest of Englishmen. People who attach any importance or sentiment to relics of this kind honour Cromwel somewhat in the spirit of those who dug up his body and hanged it on Tyburn gallows; they make one suspect a pettiness in their own minds and a failure to grasp the enduring and invincible in him. It is not surprising, therefore, that the age which produced the Parliament which could sink to ordering the violation of Cromwell's bones should have also produced the legend that Cromwell had defeated the spite of his enemies even after death. It was in 1661 that Cromwell's body was disinterred, and already in 1663 it was current gossip that Cromwell had had himself buried secretly among the royal dead, and so escaped posthumous disgrace. But even such early gossip received its just refutation. When Cromwell's chaplain was asked what he thought of the story he replied that Cormwell, "never had so poor a law thought in him to trouble himself about it." Cromwell, "a man of so great courage," as Prynne said of him in the hour of voting that his remains should be disturbed, did his day's work as it came to his hand with very little thought of perpetuating his fame and with very certain knowledge that neither his honour nor his repute depended upon the manner in which his bones were handled or upon the likelihood that they would be preserved. The body of a great man should be absorbed into the earth upon which he worked so largely, and his spirit alone survive and be absorbed the more freely into the minds of those for whom he worked.

A QUEER CHRISTMAS MARKET.

Close to Oxford Circus, surrounded by a tangle of mean streets, lies a broad, straggling thoroughfare. For eleven months in the year it is not to be distinguished from its neighbours, except perhaps that it is a trifle dirtier and more untidy. But about Christmas time it becomes transformed into a fair. Stalls containing a wonderful mixture of second-hand books, clothes and furniture, and eatables of every description are ranged down the pavements till traffic is stopped and the air is thick with the cries of hawkers and salesmen. The features are common to plenty of other street markets. It is in the cosmopolitan nature of the shoppers that this one differs from all others. Germans, Frenchmen, Poles, Greeks, and even Chinamen jostle one another at the stalls. All the inhabitants of the densely-populated and shady region to the westward of the Tottenham Court Road seem to emerge once a year to do their Christmas shopping here. As they haggle over the price of a cracked chair or dilapidated table they look harmless enough, but the type is one that has supplied material to the countless writers of sensational stories from Poe and Gaboriau downwards. A few years ago certain houses in the neighbourhood were well known by the police to be inhabited by some of the most dangerous of the anarchist brotherhood. Recent improvements and rebuilding have driven many further eastward And within a few minutes' walk people are spending their money at the most expensive shops in London.

EVE AND EDEN AGAIN.

For those who like mild jests on names it is curious that Mr. Justice Eve should have had recently to try a case involving water rights on the River Eden. The case was a fine old crusted piece of antiquity. The facts were these. A stream had been constructed four hundred years ago from the River Eden. At the terminus of the stream stood a tannery and a mill. The tannery had been built two hundred and fifty years ago, and the mill was of very ancient origin. The weir and sluice-gates by means of which the flow of water into the stream was regulated were on lands belonging to the tanner. However, the millers had a legal right of access to the weir, did the ordinary cleansing of the stream, and had repeatedly stopped persons other than the owners of the tannery from encroaching on the water. In 1907 the millers challenged the tanner's rights to use the water at all, on the ground that the tannery usage of two hundred and fifty years had only been by the will and pleasure of the owners of the mill. Mr. Justice Eve decided that it was impossible to suppose that the tannery had for two hundred and fifty years enjoyed their rights merely by the millers' pleasure, and gave judgment for the tannery. What a pity Kipling did not know of all this before he wrote "Below the Mill Dam." It would have added some more imperturbable antiquity to that finely flavoured story.

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LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

HIGH COURT.

THE PARSEE PUNCHAYET CASE.

Appointment of a Trustee.

In their judgments in the suit against the Trustees of the Parsi Punchayet Funds and properties, the Hon. Mr. Justice Davar and the Hon. Mr. Justice Beaman decided that, for the future appointment of trustees, a scheme should be framed and submitted for the approval of the Court. Yesterday in the High Court, the matter came on again before the Hon. Mr. Justice Davar in connection with the appointment of a trustee in place of Mr. Hormusji Edulji Allbless, a Trustee of the Punchayet Board who had resigned owing to ill-health, and in connection with the scheme in question. Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Messrs. Craigie Lynch and Owen, appeared for the Trustee defendants; and moved in accordance with a notice given to the plaintiffs, Sir D. M. Petit and others. Mr. Lowndes instructed by Messrs. Ardasir Hormasji and Dinshah and Co., appeared for the plaintiffs. Mr Raikes, intrusted by Messrs. Kanga and Patel, appeared for Dr. Nadirshah H. E. Sukhia, a beneficiary, who held a power of attorney from over 1,000 Parsi beneficiaries, and which as Mr. Raikes remarked contained a number of representative names.

Mr. Inverarity said, that it had been decided in the judgment that in the event of a vacancy occurring before the scheme was framed, it should be filled up by the Court. His clients wished not to propose any names; but were his Lordship desirous to have them, the Secretary to the Parsi Panchayet could furnish them; they would help his Lordship in making a selection. As to the scheme, the Advocate General was of opinion, that the Committee appointed should be limited to three.

Mr. Lowndes said, that his Lordship had found as a point of fact that the right of appointment was in the whole body of the Parsi Anjuman of Bombay. The ordinary practice of the Court was to refer to its own officer to frame such a scheme. This was by far the best way. For there was a perfectly independent officer of the Court, whose duty it was to do it, and whose sole object was to carry out the duties imposed upon him by the appointment. The officer would hear everybody who had anything to say upon the question. The alternative suggestion counsel would like to lay before the Court was, that the Committee should be representative of the Anjuman—the Anjuman, in whom the Court had held definitely the power of appointments rested. Counsel did not know if it be practicable to have a meeting of the whole Parsi Anjuman of Bombay for the purpose, unless the matter could be otherwise done by consent. In any event, it would be impossible to do it efficiently by a small Committee of three because it would not be fairly representative of the different views held. Two on one side, and one on the other, was a small number altogether. If the scheme was to be done by a committee, than it should be a larger one than the one proposed, and it should be fairly representative of the Anjuman. Having regard to the difficulties besetting the question, there was no reason whatever of departing from the ordinary practice of the Court, and letting the Commissioner decide, after taking evidence, what scheme should seem to him best. In view of the Court's finding that those who had the power of voting, were entitled to have a voice in the appointment, a larger committee was necessary. The Advocate General having studied the views of one side of the question, his suggestion for the Committee of three could not carry a vast amount of weight.

The Judge said, the Court could appoint a Commissioner for all purposes.

Mr. Lowndes said the invariable practise in England was to refer the framing of a scheme to the Master.

The Judge said that the alternative which suggested to him was the entrusting of the work to an officer of the Court, who was a barrister and an officer of great legal experience.

The name of the officer was written, and handed down to Mr. Lowndes, who after perusing the slip, said, he was sure his clients would agree.

Mr. Raikes applied that before his Lordship finished, he might be heard. He had been instructed on behalf of Dr. Nadirshah Sukhia, who had a power of attorney from over 1,000 members of Anjuman. Dr. Sukhia had no wish to take up a contentious attitude; but he wished to make suggestions on behalf of those persons.

Mr. Inverarity pointed out, that Mr. Raikes appeared in the matter at his own risk as to costs.

Mr. Raikes said, that his Lordship had power in matters of charities. But if the scheme was to be settled by the Committee, his clients were desirous that the Committee should be of their own nationality. Their suggestion was, that a meeting of the Anjuman should be called, as one was called in 1903, and that meeting should choose the Committee for settling the scheme. The Parsis were anxious to express their feeling in the matter. If his Lordship decided to receive names for the Committee, Dr. Sukhia would like to be allowed to submit names just as the trustees had done. The Committee of three could not by any possibility represent the views of the larger number. Whether the question was to be referred to the Commissioner, could also be settled by the Committee, which might be said, in a sense, to represent the Parsi nationality; that would be a logical sequence.

Mr. Inverarity stated, that the Committee should not be unwieldy; but then this was not an application at all for the appointment of a committee; it was for the purpose of carrying out the directions of the judgment, for the framing of a scheme. Schemes were usually prepared, according to Tudor, page 391, by the applicants and submitted to the Attorney General for approval. The giving of the ultimate shape and sanction to the scheme, rested with the Court. The only reason for this was, that the Judge should not have the manual labour of drawing up the rules. Who was to be directly to prepare the scheme was the only question? A Commissioner did the work not as Commissioner but because he had been elected to do the work. His Lordship had ample power to appoint any one he liked for the manual labour, entailed in the drawing up of the rules. In the JummaMasjid case, the scheme was prepared, and laid before the Jamat for approval before it came before the Court. The question was, whom was his Lordship going to appoint? He did not know why his Lordship should not make the appointment himself. The trustees of the property 10thly and 11thly described were held by the Court to be rightly appointed; hence, any order in the present matter was not likely to affect them. The funds in these amounted to about Rs. 15,000.

Further arguments were heard. The learned Judge said that he would pass orders in the matter, after consulting Mr. Justice Beaman, who had been associated with him. The appointment of a Special Officer of the Court would necessitate the incuring of the costs, as the officer would have to work out of office-hours.

SUIT AGAINST A MAMLATDAR.

Action for Damages.

In the High Court, Appellate Side, yesterday, the Hon'ble Sir Basil Scott, Chief Justice, and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Heaton, disposed of in second appeal, a case in which the original plaintiff and respondent Menji Jivanji sued the original defendant and appellant, Kashibhai Vastabhai Patel, who was a former Mamlatdar, for damages of Rs. 500 for doing certain acts illegally and maliciously as mentioned in the plaint. Mr. M. B. Chaubal Government Pleader, appeared for the appellant, the respondent being represented by the Hon'ble Mr. G. K. Parekh.

The allegation of the plaintiff (respondent) was that the defendant (when Mamlatdar at Bulsar) issued a summons to the plaintiff for attendance, despite the absence of any circumstances enabling defendant to issue it under the Land Revenue Code. As it was served upon the plaintiff, he was obliged to leave his own business and attend the Mamlatdar's cutchery. After his appearance, a notice was drawn up then and there and served on the plaintiff. Defendant wrote to the Collector that plaintiff was a contumacious defaulter and he obtained a warrant from him for the arrest of the plaintiff. The warrant obtained was for a small amount of Rs. 48-2-11. The defendant Mamlatdar contended that he bore no personal ill will towards the plaintiff, and that he honestly believed him to be a contumacious defaulter and that he acted upon such opinions.

Several issues were raised in the case, one of which was whether the defendant was actuated by malice and another was as to whether the plaintiff was entitled to damages and, if so, what amount with regard to the first issue. The District Judge held that the defendant was not actuated by malice. As regards the other issue, he held that plaintiff was entitled to damages only for the excess of power exercised by the defendant. In Addison on Torts, it is said "when trespass of a serious nature has been committed by officers of the law under color of legal process, exemplary damages are recoverable. Illegal conduct on the part of officers charged with the execution of legal process is calculated to lead to dangerous conflicts, and when it is proved to the satisfaction of a jury to have taken place, the proper amount of damages must depend so much upon the general circumstances that it is very difficult to discover any standard by which to measure the amount." The facts in favour of the defendant were that he is a junior Mamlatdar, that the orders given to him were to avoid attachment as far as possible, and that he bore no ill will towards the plaintiff; on the other hand, plaintiff no doubt suffered mentally when arrested and taken to Bulsar and thence again towards Abrama and from the way to the Bulsar Station. Considering all these circumstances, the District Judge of Surat, who originally tried the case, awarded plaintiff Rs. 50 as compensation. As to costs, the Distruct Judge held that defendant was responsible to a great extent for the prolonged enquiry, but plaintiff was also to blame and was not entitled to all his costs. The defendant, he observed, had shown himself not only one zealous but over-suspicious. He allowed the plaintiff proportionate costs.

Against this decision, an appeal was made to the High Court and their Lordships observed that the warrant required the Mamlatdar to arrest the plaintiff unless the amount mentioned therein was paid, and plaintiff having refused to pay the Mamlatdar arrested him. His detention under arrest lasted for two hours, after which his uncle came and made certain payments which had the effect to procuring his release by the Mamlatdar. It has been contended by the Government Pleader that the suit was barred by the provision of section 4 (c) of the Revenue Jurisdiction Act because this was a claim connected with or arising out of the proceedings for the realisation of land revenue. It was also barred by section 6 of the same Act which provides that Revenue officers shall not be liable to be sued for damages in any Civil Court for any act "bona fide" done, or ordered to be done, by them as such in pursuance of the provisions of any law for the time being in force. Their Lordships observed that the act in respect of which the Mamlatdar, who is a Revenue Officer, is being sued is the arrest of the plaintiff and it appeared to them that it cannot be said that this arrest was not an act done or ordered to be done by the Mamlatdar as a Revenue Officer in pursuance of the provisions of the Land Revenue Code. And therefore if that act was "bona fide" done, section 6 will bar this suit against the defendant. After reviewing the evidence in the case at length, their Lordships said they were unable to come to any conclusion but that the Mamlatdar was acting "bona fide" within the meaning of section 6 in affecting the arrest of the plaintiff. Their Lordships therefore set aside the decree of the District Judge and dismissed the suit with costs.

KILLED AT A DISTRIBUTION OF FOOD.

A "Shradh" Ceremony.

On the Appellate Side of the Bombay High Court, the Hon. Sir Basil Scott, Chief Justice, and the Hon. Mr. Justice Heaton have disposed of an appeal preferred by Lalwa Bhawan, accused No. 1, who was convicted by Mr. T. W. Baker, Additional Sessions Judge of Ahmedabad, of culpable homicide not amounting to murder and was sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for five years.

It appeared from the Sessions Judge's finding that Lalwa Bhawan, accused No. 1, the appellant in this case, was charged with culpable homicide not amounting to murder, by striking one Khushla Nama on the head with a stick, and therely causing his death; and Keshwa Kalia, accused No. 2, was charged with causing grievous hurt to Khushla by striking him with a stick on the thigh and back at Traj, a village in Kaira, on the 12th September last. The prosecution story was that, on the occasion of a "Shradh" ceremony at the house of the police patel, food was given to the Dheds and Chamars of the village. The food for the Dheds was being divided at the house of accused No. 2, and that for the Chamars at the house of the deceased. The Chamars complained that they had not got as much food as the Dheds, and blamed the Dheds for it. An altercation began when the two accused, who had sticks in their hands, suddenly rushed at the deceased, who was sitting down dividing the food. Accused No. 1 struck him one blow on the head with a stick, and accused No. 2 struck him two blows. Some Chamars then interfered, and Khushla was taken into his house, while the accused went away. No complaint was made at the time, but during the night Khushla became partially paralysed, and was taken to the patel. He could only speak with difficulty, and a report was made to the police. Khushla was sent to the Civil Hospital at Kaira. He was only partly conscious and unable to speak, and died there on the night of the 15th September. On a post mortem examination it was discovered that the left temporal bone was fractured, causing injury to the brain. The death was certified to be due to the result of a blow on the head. The Sessions Judge was satisfied that there was a fight between the Dheds and Chamars arising out of a dispute regarding the quantity of food allotted to each. The Sessions Judge convicted both accused, and sentenced No. 1 to five years' rigorous imprisonment, and No. 2 to one month's. The first accused appealed to the High Court.

Their Lordships rejected the appeal.

POLICE COURT.

MARINE COURT OF INQUIRY.

"No Serious Damage."

Yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, a Marine Court of Inquiry, consisting of Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate (President) Captain S. G. D. Andrews, Marine Superintendent, P. and O. Company, and Captain W. Rothwell, Master of the s.s. "Lhassa," and two Assessors appointed by the Court, resumed inquiry into the circumstances under which the s.s. "Claveresk" stranded on a coral reef about 1,200 yards south of the entrance to Suakim harbour. The Court was held under the new rules which require preliminary investigations being made before the actual inquiry commences. Mr. R. F. Nicholson, Public Prosecutor, appeared to prosecute. Mr. Shortt, of Messrs. Smetham, Byrne and Co. appeared on behalf of Captain Urquhart of the s.s. "Claveresk."

Mr. Shortt in addressing the Court said that the whole question could be boiled down to the last question, namely whether the grounding was due to wrongful act or default on the part of the Master in charge of the ship. Until that was proved it was not for the Court even to consider the question of damage done. The Public Prosecutor had stated that the Suakim Harbour was a very difficult harbour to enter and that it was a very difficult channel to navigate. There was no doubt about it that the harbour was difficult to enter and the channel difficult to navigate. Before the Captain started for Suakim, he made inquiries about the Suakim Harbour. The evidence clearly showed that every care and precaution was taken that could possibly be done. Even before the Captain prepared the plan, he had taken observations and calculations, which showed that he knew that he had to deal with a difficult harbour. There was no wrongful act or default on the part of the Captain. And there was no serious damage done. The fact that the Captain and the other officers themselves could do all the repairs without outside help showed that there was no serious damage done. Besides, the cargo was delivered intact, and there was no loss of life. There was absolutely nothing to show any neglect on the part of the Captain. Again, the Captain was going the Suakim Harbour the first time. It was unfortunate that the things seen from about 8 to 10 miles turned out to be chimneys instead of buoys. But that showed that the light was clear. In conclusion Mr. Shortt submitted there was no wrongful act or default on the part of the Captain and that it was purely a misadventure.

Mr. Nicholson submitted that the object steered at was not a correct entrance and the question was whether the Captain was justified in not making use of the patent log. He admitted that there was a proper "look-out" kept and apparently the "look-out" was efficient. But the question whether they made a mistake was quite a different thing. The Captain was in-charge of the entire navigation on the evening in question, and he took no body's advice. Then the question was whether the ship was properly equipped while undertaking the navigation of this nature. They must also consider whether the damage done was serious, and whether the ship was navigated in a proper manner from the buoys to the harbour. If the beacons were not clear, it said in favour of the Captain and it would be for the Government to decide whether beacons should not be provided. The Court must also decide whether the Captain was justified in going at the speed he did and whether he ought not to have slowed the ship while approaching such a difficult channel, with the possibility of the sun setting behind it. They should consider whether the Captain had acted prudently in not verifying whether the white object seen were beacons or not. They should consider whether it was an error of judgment on the part of the Captain or whether the act was caused by wrongful act or default, and in coming to a conclusion in such matters, the Court, should take into consideration that an error of judgment was not necessarily a wrongful act or default. He asked the Court to be careful in the mercantile interests and to consider the matter in the light of the manner in which they themselves would have acted in the matter as experienced navigators.

The Court adjourned at this stage.

On re-assembling the Court said that it was of opinion that there was no serions damage done. The Court reserved judgment.

Mr. Nicholson said that the judgment might be delivered in Court or copies of it might be sent to the parties concerned.

BURY ST. EDMUNDS AND "OUIDA."

Bury St. Edmunds may at any moment have erected in its midst a memorial to "Ouida," who was born in the borough. At the same time it may not. For there is trouble, and the tronble concerns a drinking trough. A London correspondent writes:—"I saw a design for the memorial and it seemed very good—a column with a medallion portrait of 'Ouida' on its face, and on either side bronze figures representing courage and sympathy, the latter clasping a little dog in her arms. A drinking trough for cattle runs round the base of the memorial, and the whole, if it be so willed, is to be erected in Chequer Square. But many upon the Bury Town Council do not like the idea of Chequer Square in the beautiful old town being littered from time to time in the hot summer days with thirsty beasts. On the other hand, the largest subscriber to the memorial, a man who owns much land and an Elizabethan house just on the outskirts of the town, likes the idea immensely, so that there is an impasse.' He is, I believe, abroad at the moment but the Council will discuss the matter at its next meeting, on January 12, and possibly some agreement will be arrived at." Mr. E. G. Gillick, who is engaged upon Sir Francis Powell for Wigan, is the sculptor of the memorial.

Owing to the fact that he was unable to produce pedigree papers of fifty-nine English fox-hounds which he had imported, Mr. Peter Collier, the publisher of "Collier's Weekly," was compelled by the New York authorities to pay a duty of 20 per cent. of the value of the hounds.

SPORTING NEWS.

BOMBAY RACES.

Fifth Extra Meeting.

SATURDAY, 16th JANUARY 1909.

TIME AND ORDER OF RUNNING.

1st Race—The 1st Hopeful Plate, 3-30 p.m.
2nd Race—The 2nd Hopeful Plate, 4 p.m.
3rd Race—The Old Maiden Plate, 4-30 p.m.
4th Race—The January Plate, 5 p.m.
5th Race—The Midget Handicap Plate, 5-30 p.m.
6th Race—The Prongs Plate, 6 p.m.

By kind permission of the Officer Commanding and the Officers of the G. I. P. Railway Volunteers, their Band will play during the afternoon.

A Special Train Leaves

Colaba	2-25 p.m.	Standard Time.
Church Gate	2-32 p.m.	
Grant Road	2-41 p.m.	
Arrives at Mahaluxmi ...	2-45 p.m.	

CECIL GRAY,
Secretary W. I. T. C.

Bombay, January 15.

YACHT CLUB RACES.

The following races will sail to-day:—

"A" CLASS HANDICAP RACE.—Sails at 3-30 p.m.

Name of Boats.	Entered by	L. Wind H'cap. M S	M. Wind H'cap. M S	F. Wind H'cap. M S
Turquoise..	J W Stokes and W Darling ...	20 3	11 30	7 12
Melody ...	J B K Macbeth..	16 8	12 28	14 11
Erin ...	R. W. Fisher ...	Scr	Scr	Scr

Course No. 33 = 10·16 miles. Time-limit—6-30 p.m.

"B" CLASS HANDICAP RACE.—Sails at 3-35 p.m.

Name of Boats.	Time Allowances. M. S.	Entered by
Erin.............	5 12	Officers, 116th Mahrattas.
Trixie	7 48	Officers, Royal Scots.
Pixie	Scr	E. Y. Watson, and J. E. Aspinwall.
Manikin	6 30	Officers, R. A.
Peewit...........	10 24	Duncan Fraser.

Course No. 30 = 7·85 miles.—Time-limit—6-30 p.m.

"C" CLASS HANDICAP RACE.—Sails at 3-40 p.m.

Name of Boats.	Time allowances. M. S.	Entered by
Tomtit	3 33	Capt. H. Gloster.
Coralie	5 55	Col. H. Mead.
Maud	3 33	Officers, R. E.
Clutha	5 19	J. J. Welch.
Lapwing	Scr	Capt. H. A. L. Hepper, R. E.
Valkyrie	7 41	R. Walker.
Curlew	4 44	C. A. Wordsworth.
Sitara	5 55	J. E. Needham.
Jean	7 41	C. N. Moberley.

Course No. 4 reversed = 7·1 miles. Time-limit—6-30 p.m.

BOMBAY OPEN POLO TOURNAMENT.

Will commence on the 16th February.

The Tournament will be played under the I.P.A. Rules.

Maximum number of ponies: sixteen.

Duration of play: Six periods of 7 1-2 minutes, all in.

A Cup of the value of Rs. 500 will be presented to the winners.

Entries close on 1st February and should be addressed to—

Honorary Secretary for Polo,
Bombay Gymkhana.

BOMBAY JUNIOR POLO TOURNAMENT.

Will commence on 1st March.

Entries close on 16th February.

Prospectus and full details can be obtained from—

Honorary Secretary for Polo,
Bombay Gymkhana.

DEPARTURES.

Per s.s. "Marmora," Jan. 16.

The following passengers were booked to proceed Saturday by the P. and O. Co's steamer "Marmora" Commander Weston, to Marseilles and London:—

Allen, Mr A E	Laughton, Mr R B
Austin, Miss (maid)	Marsh, Mrs
Anderson, Mr J R	Marsh, Hon Mr H
Barker, Mr F W	Mackenzie, Mr W L
Bitturdon, Mr and Mrs S J	Mitchell, Mr W
Bower, Mr and Mrs G	MacMahon, St G D P
Bond, Capt	Mornton, Mr ond Mrs
Barlow, Mrs B W	Mody, Mr N J
Brett, Mr F L S	Mitchell, Mr W
Beer, Mr and Mrs Edwin	Nakes, Mr W N
Brouse, Miss H G	Nicoll, Mr L D
Bowle Evans, Maj C H	North, Mr A
Bowle Evans, Mrs, infant and child	Parry, Mr D W
Carey, Rev W and Mrs	Phillips, Miss Marshall
Chapman, Mr W H	Rich, Lt Col and Mrs W H D and child
Chalcocondyles, Mr A	Red, Mr and Mrs A and child
Chilcott, Mr	Read, Mr and Mrs A child and governess
Chichester, Maj and Mrs A G de V and child	Rogers, Mrs 2 children and infant
Cooke, Mr H M A	Rind, Mr G B A
Cope, Hon Mr J and Mrs	Renny Tailyour, Mr J W
Currie, Mr A	Rogers, Mr A E
Dagman, Miss	Reogh, Mr
Dane, Lady	Richmond, Mr H
Dane, Miss	Rodite, Mr Victor
De Lesle, Mrs and maid	Randall, Mrs
Dyson, Mrs	Sausan, Mr J
Edger, 2 misses	Sandensan, Mr A
Eastwood, Mr F	Sherwood, Mr
Farquhar, Mr	Shaw, Mr R A
Gubbay, Mr J	Schioos, Mr and Mrs E
Gudge, Mr L R	Stratigos, Mr S J
Hall, Mr D K	Stanston, Miss
Hardy, Mr G P	Stanston, Miss
Hall, Mr J W	Stanston, Miss
Harrisson, Miss R M	Stewart, Mrs S
Hammersley, Mr H G	Stewart, Miss S
Hill, Mr A	Stewart, Miss A
Hoar, Miss E	Sweet, Miss E
Hockedy, Mrs	Searing, Mr and Mrs L B
Howard, Mr H F	Tannahill, Col
Hughband, Capt J	Tidswell, Lt C R
Jenkins, Capt and Mrs L F	Whitehurst, Mrs E B
Knapp, Mr T	Wood, Mr C A
Landan, Mrs and inft	
Landan, Maj and Mrs J A	

A telegram from Auckland, New Zealand, reports that a section of the native chiefs in German Samoa are creating trouble, being dissatisfied with the position assigned to them under German administration. An official statement on the subject, issued in Berlin, says that similar intrigues have occurred before, but have always been checked without difficulty by the Government.

A communication, very numerously signed, has been addressed to the "Times" expressing the deep satisfaction with which the signatories have read the Foreign Secretary's reply to the Belgian Government's Memorandum on the Congo problem, and especially that portion of the document in which the question of native communal rights in land and produce is made the "essential point" of the British representations.

RAILWAY CROSSINGS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—I would call your attention to the disgraceful condition of the so-called Level Crossings at Wadi Bunder, in the hope that it will catch the eye of the powers-that-be. The term level is quite a misnomer, and although we are quite resigned to have even the crossing denied us, for considerable and frequent intervals during the busiest hours of the day, yet, why add to our long suffering, and expose us to the risk of bodily injury, by being flung out of our vehicles, when crossing the rails, owing to arched prominence of the road between the lines, the reason for which is difficult to understand. In other towns the crossings are perfectly level and properly paved, why should Bombay be behind in this respect?

The shunting operations seem to be carried out to a great extent during the day to the great inconvenience of the general public, as at times the whole of these crossings are blocked and strings of vehicles are held up. Could not some arrangement be made by which shunting be carried out by night, and a level crossing that has some right to the name provided, for which boon we shall be ever grateful?—Yours, etc.

J. H. N. McDONNELLY.
F. N. F. A. (London).

Bombay, January 15.

THE SEASON IN BOMBAY.

The following telegram from the Government of Bombay was sent to the Government of India, dated 13th January.

Slight rain during the week in parts of Kaira, Kanara, Deccan and Karnatak. Standing rabi crops slightly damaged by disease in parts of Poona and by frost in parts of Mahi Kantha, and suffering from want of moisture in parts Thar and Parkar, Nasik, Ahmednagar, Sholapur and Dharwar. Cotton slightly damaged by insects and frost and oil-seeds by insects in parts of Hyderabad. Crops generally in good condition elsewhere. Harvesting of kharif crops completed in East Khandesh, almost over in Nasik and Satara and in progress in Gujarat Kanara, West Khandesh, Karnatak, Baroda, Cutch Rewa Kantha and Kolhapur. Threshing completed in Sukkus and continues in parts of Upper Sind Frontier, Kaira, Konkan, East and West Khandesh, Nasik, Poona and Palanpur. Picking of cotton in progress in parts of Hyderabad, Thar and Parkar, East and West Khandesh and Kathiawar. Rabi sowing almost over in Hyderabad and Nasik and continues in parts of Karachi, Larkana, Upper Sind Frontier and Kanara. Harvesting of rabi crops commenced in parts Bijapore and Kolhapore. Supply of fodder adequate except in parts of West Khandesh, Bijapur, Belgaum and Kolhapur. Agriculture stock sufficient except in parts of Deccan and Cutch and generally in good condition. Supply of drinking water sufficient except in parts of West Khandesh, Nasik Belgaum and Kolhapur. Water for irrigation generally sufficient. Prices of food-grains slightly risen in Kaira and Dharwar, slightly fallen in Kanara and stationary elsewhere. Quantity purchasable per rupee in Sind 27 to 42 per cent. in Gujarat 18 to 55 per cent., in Konkan 14 to 30 per cent., in Deccan 17 to 46 per cent. and in Karnatak 32 to 76 per cent. less than normal. Stock of grain generally adequate. Labourers get sufficient field employment and wages normal. Cultivating and labouring classes in fair condition.

HIGH COURT.—JAN. 16.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Russell.)

From 11-30 to 2-30.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Long Causes.

298-07	Madhowji K. and C. Vallabhram Hemchand vs Champsey Parbat and others Captain V. part heard.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Davar.)

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Testimentary Suits.

7-08	Kanga and Patell Rustomji Dhunjibhoy S vs Damji Moroba Patell and another Shamrao M and H Jehangir G and B Pestonji R and K part heard.

Long Causes.

568-08	In person A pauper Pandurang Narayen Javeri vs Narayen Roghoba Javeri and others M B Chothia and M H and Co part heard.
168-08	Little and Co. Dewji Waghji and others vs Cullianji Damodhar Thakurdas and Co partheard.
629-06	K D Shroff Kavasji Pestonji Bharucha and others vs Perosha Pestonji bharucha and others Ardeshir H D and Co Dinsha and D Sorab and J.

Testimentary Suits.

24-08	Mulla and M Sagoonabai widow of S vs Soolaji Luximan Thakurdas and Co.
25-08	Wadia G and Co Munchersha B Mahimwalla vs Noroji B Mahonwalla Mirza M and M.
26-08	Ardeshir H D and Co Daniel Chamies vs Bai Jayabai Dickshit Dand Co for postponement
27-08	S J Judah (for a pauper) Yala of Vasta vs Wallibai widow of G V Dinsha and D. For postponement.
13-07	Jehangir G and B Ranchordas Moolchand and another vs Narandas Khatoo Mulji and K.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Beaman.)

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Long Causes.

172-07	Bhaishunker K and G Mulji Tejsey and others vs Ramsi Dewraj Wadia G and Co.
495-08	Smetham B and Co Muncherji Cursetji Khumbata vs Hormusji Nuserwanji Khumbata Ardeser H D and Co.
183-08	Kanga and P Bai Mariambai vs Bai Singaribai widow.
341-07	Mansuklal G and H Shrichand Jatha the Firm vs. Cursondas Laxumidas Jamsetji R D.
292-08	Bicknell M and R Howard Bicknell vs Ladkibai widow Dikshit D and S. For postponement.
515-08	Matubhoy J and M Fatmabai widow vs Jafferbhai Somji and others Payne and Co for postponement
681-06	Little and Co Gordhandas Govindji vs Dayabhai Tapidas Chitnis and M.
695-07	Tyebji D and Co Bai Fatmabai widow vs Yemnabai and others K and P M B Chothia.
140-07	Tyebji D and Co Moosa Haji Essa and others vs Joonas Haji Salemanomed and Kanga and Patell. For postponement.
903-07	Edgelew G W and Co Mirza Mahomed Kashani vs Bebi Sakina widow and others.
572-08	Th A Ghandy Halimabai widow vs Shaik Ahmed Shaik Salimahomed Mistri and others S B Mehta.
756-07	Thakurdas and Co Ahmedbhoy Habibbhoy vs Sir Dinshaw Manekji Petit Bart and others Pestonji R and K K D Shroff.
176-05	Unwalla and P Safoorabai widow and others vs Abdoolabhoy Hnakibhoy and others Little and Co.
493-05	Unwalla and P Safoorabai widow and others vs Abdoolabhoy Khakibhoy and others Little and Co.
660-08	Jeh M and Somji Braz Mignel Lopes vs Sakaram Vishramker K D Shroff.
924-07	Tyebji D and Co Ramchandra Lalji vs Lalji Mancherji and others Edgelow N W and Co.
299-06	Wadia G and W Chhobildas Laloobhoy vs Ramdas Chabildas and others Edgelow G W and Co D J and D Little and Co.
155-08	Captain and V The Hon the Advocate General of Bombay vs Damoder Madhowji and others Payne & Co. For postponement.
181-08	Payne and Co Mahomedbhoy Dossa vs Karmali Abdoola and others Tyebji D and Co.

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The Bombay Gazette.

SATURDAY, JAN. 16, 1909.

THE GOVERNOR'S VISIT TO KARACHI.

KARACHI looked forward to His Excellency's visit in that spirit of gratitude, which is a lively sense of favours to come. The programme of His Excellency's tour, embracing as it does within the span of twenty days' journeys to Khairpur, Sukkur, Hyderabad and, perhaps, Tatta, will hardly leave more than a week for Karachi, but much may be done by determined public bodies in that time. The Karachi Port Trustees see a golden chance of securing Sir George Clarke's personal interest in their various schemes, and we believe their appeal to the Viceroy, regarding the Bombay Government's refusal to let them purchase the land required for the new Export Yard from the Municipality with a secure title, has been hung up solely in the hope that the Governor himself will now render that appeal unnecessary. Our sympathies are entirely with the Port Trustees in this matter, and we too have every hope that His Excellency will reverse, or at all events find a way round, the decision of some misguided official. We have noted, not without amusement, that a correspondent in a contemporary has attempted to justify the "refusal" to give the Port Trust a good and secure title to the land on the ground that the finances of the Karachi Port Trust were unequal to the expenditure involved by the new Export Yard scheme multiplied by five. We may say that the annual budget of the Karachi Port Trust is a model to public bodies, shewing as it does the financial position in the clearest and most business-like manner. That position is as strong as could be wished, with an annual surplus of several lakhs, after providing fully for all expenditure as well as for sinking funds on loans repayable in thirty years, whereby the whole of the valuable Port assets, wharves, yards, and plant will be handed down to the next generation free of all encumbrance in any shape or form. But if that financial position were not strong, it would be a strange medicine for its weakness to try to induce the Trustees to sink their funds in land with an insecure title,—but that is exactly the form the refusal has taken.

Actually, it seems that by the system of loans repayable in thirty years the present generation is doing too much for posterity. With the revenue-producing assets in the way of land, yards, wharves and plant, constructed and provided out of those loans and always in hand, some of those loans might almost safely be funded as permanent debentures, and frankly we do not think the Karachi Port Trust should saddle itself with the further crore of capital required for the Western Wharf scheme on any terms of repayment less than sixty years. This point is certain to attract His Excellency's interest, and perhaps the strange anomaly of so large and complicated an organisation as this Port Trust being run by a busy District Magistrate in his spare time will not pass without attention. We learn with pleasure that the Karachi Chamber of Commerce and the Municipality are giving the Port Trust their firm support in these matters, and where public opinion is so decided it will be strange indeed if wrongs are not forthwith righted.

With regard to the Karachi Municipality, we think His Excellency will be surprised at the nature of that body's address. Finance, octroi, drainage schemes, water-supply and town extension all loom large in the municipal eye. But the extension of the elective principle, both as regards Councillors and President, is not looked on as any particular boon or advance. In the first place the better class of Indian gentry in Karachi, as elsewhere, do not care for the ignominies involved by canvassing, oratory and the rest of election devices so dear to the heart of British electioneers, but so strange and unpleasant to conservative India. It is feared that the change will simply lead to filling up the Council with pleaders and that class, whose only claim to distinction is their English education, but who are neither by family nor position *persona gratæ* to their fellow-townsmen, and have little or no stake in the interests which they so burn to manage. With regard to an elected President, it is felt that a man nominated by Government is in a much stronger position to tackle his "nominators" in the cases of difference between the Municipality and Government that are continually arising, and it is worth far more to a public body to be presided over by a man who must personally be heard by Government than by another who cannot claim such attention except in his official capacity. There is, we believe, a feeling in Karachi and in Simla generally that a visit from the Governor of the Presidency should not be so rare as to be an event. On the other hand, it should be recognised that the Governor cannot possibly be expected to visit the remotest part of the Presidency more than once a year at most, and we believe all that is necessary to keep His Excellency thoroughly in touch with Sind affairs as seen by the men on the spot is such an annual visit.

CENTENARY OF MOORE'S DEATH.

TO-DAY all English hearts will turn fondly towards a little spot in the extreme north-western corner of Spain, and contemplate in spirit the lovely tomb at Corunna of one of their great heroes, for it is just a century to a day since there fell on that solitary field Sir John Moore, in the hour of triumph. That tomb, though plain, is a worthier monument to his memory than many a gorgeous one of brass or marble, for it was erected not by his partial countrymen, nor yet by their grateful allies the Spaniards in whose cause so many of the brave among us bled freely in those days, but by his enemies, the French, who thereby showed their generosity towards a foe who had worsted them in fair battle. "You know that I always wished to die this way," were the words he addressed to a friend when he received the mortal wound. But had he foreseen that the enemy whom he routed would posthumously honour him in this way, he would have been still more gratified. This rare tribute to his memory was paid by the gallant Ney, the bravest among the brave Marshalls of Napoleon, the chivalrous but unfortunate soldier who was so undeservedly shot as a traitor by his own people after Waterloo. Nor was this the only monument that Moore, more happy in death than life, received. His heroic death formed the subject of a little lyric which has obtained unanimously a place among our rarest poetical treasures and which will commemorate Moore to the most distant generations. Its author, Charles Wolfe, was obscure, and wrote almost nothing except this immortal death-song; and yet by this single hour of inspiration in which he wrote it he has attained lasting fame. In it the poet laments that "We carved not a line, and we raised not a stone, But we left him alone with his glory" on the ramparts of the town so memorably connected with his name. But though the English had to bury him silently at dead of night before withdrawing from Spanish soil and embarking in the harbour for England, the French both raised a stone and carved a line. Their inscription is simple and touching: "John Moore, Leader of the English Armies, Slain in Battle, 1809." Few spots in Europe, says Alison, will ever be the objects of more general interest. And to-day, 16th January, 1909, this spot will be of special interest not only to all Englishmen, but to all, of whatever nationality, to whom genuine heroism appeals.

Sir John Moore fell in the prime of life when he had just passed his forty-seventh year. His military career, begun very early, had led him to various distant places, to America, to the West Indies, to Corsica, to Egypt and even to Sweden. But he had the chief command of an army only a little before his death, and then, too, by an accident as it were, as Dalrymple had to be superseded on account of the outcry justly raised at home against the Convention of Cintra which he signed at the end of August 1808, and by which we gratuitously undertook to evacuate Portugal. His career as an independent commander was no sooner begun than it was cut off, to the great loss of his country which stood then in the greatest need of men of genius like him. It is futile though not hard to speculate what his career would have been, had it run only seven or eight years longer. Probably in that case many of the laurels which now crown the head of Wellington, eight years his junior, would have adorned the brows of Sir John Moore. But his glory would hardly have been greater. To die in the supreme hour of victory is the crown of a soldier's glory, and Moore won it like Wolfe fifty years before. His dying words showed that all his thoughts were for his country, and that he cared not for personal glory: "I hope the people of England will be satisfied; I hope my country will do me justice." There was great danger that the country would not do his memory the justice it deserved and for a time this danger was realised, as a violent outcry was raised by interested and malicious parties at home against the dead general's tactics. But he has emerged from such obloquy unsullied, as the only English General who has gained lasting fame by the conduct of a retreat. Napier, the illustrious historian of the Peninsula War, has done him full justice and vindicated him amply from all the aspersions of unworthy and incompetent critics; and the pages that he devotes to Moore's retreat and the final action at Corunna are amongst the most graphic, even of that skilled writer who abounds in life-like pen-pictures of battles and sieges. His tribute to Moore's pure virtues is terse as befits a soldier: "He was a man whose uncommon capacity was sustained by the finest virtue, and governed by a disinterested patriotism more in keeping with the primitive than the luxurious age of a great nation."

FABIANS AND SOCIALISM.

MR. BERNARD SHAW writes a new preface to the 1908 Edition of "Fabian Essays in Socialism" which has just made its appearance. The contributors are Sir Sydney Olivier, Messrs. W. Clarke, Hubert Bland, Sidney Webb, Graham Wallas and Mrs. Besant, yet the editor modestly observes "There are at present no authoritative teachers of Socialism. The essayists make no claim to be more than communicative learners." The essays, as a matter of fact, were prepared last year as a course of lectures for delivery before mixed audiences in London and the Provinces. They have been revised, not recast. Readers, other than those who live in the metropolis, are assured that they may accept the book as a sample of the propaganda carried on by volunteer lecturers in the workmen's clubs and political associations of London. Those who live in the metropolis are to have the advantage of making themselves independent of the press critic by getting face to face with the writers, stripping the veil of print from their personality, cross-examining, criticising, calling them to account amid surroundings which inspire no awe and before the most patient of audiences. The writers are all social democrats, with a common conviction of the necessity of vesting the organisation of industry and the material of production in a state identified with the whole people by complete Democracy—seven individuals who live before their time, to put it briefly. The conviction, says Mr. Shaw, is peculiar to no individual bias; it is a Capitol to which all roads lead; and at least seven of them are represented in these essays, so that the reader "need not fear oppression here, any more than in the socialised state of the future, by the ascendancy of one particular cast of mind"—bad for the society and for the world. But a Fabian waits and does not seek to hustle, so the real Socialist looks upon him with impatience. Yet the Fabians tell us a really homogeneous Socialist party, once formed, "the world political reflects the world economic and there is no longer any room for the Radical, as we know the wonder. Each fresh Socialist victory, each outpost driven in, each entrenchment carried, will be followed by a warren-like scuttle of alarmed and well-to-do Radicals across the floor of the House of Commons, which will once more become a true frontier; and finally the political battle array will consist of a small opposition, fronting a real and powerful majority made up of all those whose real or fancied interests would suffer from expropriation." It is on men who express these amiable sentiments that the Liberal Party in England just now are looking for help over the Budget and to assist them back to power at the General Election.

THE Bara and Narial dacoity cases are to be tried by the Special Tribune.

THE collections at the Cathedral to-morrow are in aid of the Khandalla Convalescent Home.

A SMALL consignment of Murree Brewery shares changed hands at Calcutta yesterday at Rs. 160.

A LARGE sum of money, part of the Amir's subsidy, has been withdrawn from the Peshawar treasury and sent to Jellalabad.

MR. M. W. BRAYSHAY, Assistant Engineer E. B. S. Railway, is transferred to the Lower Ganges Bridge project.

SUFI MOLLAH, who figured so prominently in last year's disturbances in the Khyber region, is reported to have died at Fakirabad, in Afghanistan, after a short illness.

THE "Indian Daily News" estimates that one and a half crores of rupees will be provided for productive irrigation and 75 lakhs for protective works next year.

MR. H. H. FREEMANTLE, C. S., who has been appointed to serve on the Committee in London to consider questions connected with Colonial emigration, will leave Bombay by the Mail of the 30th instant.

THE outbreak of rinderpest continues in a severe form in some parts of Bundelkhand, and it has been found necessary to abandon cattle shows, which were projected in the Banda district, as a collection of large numbers of cattle in a limited area would tend to facilitate the spread of the disease.

WOMEN'S INTERESTS.

A CHRISTMAS FAIRY QUEEN.

The King's Christmas.

A GOLD AND SILVER SEASON.

(FROM OUR LADY CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, DECEMBER 24.

CHRISTMAS DAY finds London deserted and hotels and country-houses as full as they were in the height of the summer.

At a modest estimate it is calculated that 750,000 people have left London for the seaside and the country and London, except in the hotels where the managers are vieing with each other to give their guests a gay and festive time, is very dull and dreary. The weather is cold and dry but there is no sign of snow and the white hoel for which old-fashioned keepers of Christmas have been yearning during the last few days is not to be.

To the great joy of his young grandchildren, King Edward is spending Christmas at Sandringham where there is a great family party to-day. The Sandringham Christmas has become an institution in our Royal family, but there was a fear that the King's recent indisposition would compel him to prolong his stay at Brighton over Christmas. Yesterday the Queen was busy distributing her gifts to the cottagers and old people on the estate. A great Christmas Tree has been erected in the hall and presents for every one of the Royal circle were arranged round its base this morning.

The King's lunch was the children's Christmas dinner, and the afternoon was spent in merry-making of a quiet character, the public festivities beginning to-morrow.

One sometimes hears the statement that Christmas is played out. Christmas lovers will be re-assured by the news that Christmas puddings and mince pies are on the menu at all the fashionable boulevard restaurants in Paris: This is the first time that the Parisian have eaten our traditional English dish and the conquest of the gay city by the solid English plum-pudding is regarded as striking sign of the "Entente Cordiale."

A CHRISTMAS FAIRY.

We have a real Christmas Fairy this year and London has literally gone mad on the subject of her charms. She made her first appearance "as a young lady who has never before made her appearance on any stage"—such was the description on the programme—at His Majesty's Theatre a few days ago when "Pinkie and the Fairies" came to town.

Elise Craven is her name and she is just eleven years old. Her eyes are the bluest ever seen and her hair hangs in long golden curls to her waist. As might be supposed such a winsome damsel was made for the role of the Queen of the Fairies and last Saturday night she fairly danced her way into the hearts of the audience, since when she has been Queen of Hearts as well as of the Fairies. Another "Genee" gasped the astonished critics in the stalls and they could hardly believe that the little girl was only eleven and had never before appeared on any stage. She moved with the grace of a woodland nymph and her gold-shod feet twinkled like stars on the stage. The applause was frantic and all this week the question has been on everyone's lips "Have you seen the Fairy Queen?" There are as many fairy queens as there are pantomimes but no one needs to explain which fairy queen.

Mr. Tree, august personage that he is, is her humble slave and lays offerings of chocolate at her tiny feet.

The latest tribute to her genius is however of a more material kind. It came in the form of an offer from Mr. Oswald Stoll of the London Coliseum, of £100 a week for not less than eight weeks and the Fairy Queen has promised to appear at the Coliseum on these terms when "Pinkie and the Fairies" take their final leave of His Majesty.

It is the largest salary ever paid to an eleven-years old child but the Queen of the Fairies is a rare artiste.

KING PANTO.

Pantomimes and plays which while they will be enjoyed by "grown ups" are really meant for children, are certainly the feature of this Christmas-tide.

"Dick Whittington" at Drury Lane will have its first night to-morrow, and the Adelphi pantomime "Cinderella" started what promises to be a successful run last night. "Cinderella" at the Adelphi is really "Cinderella." It tells the story of Cinderella and her glass slipper in a straightforward way and I should not be surprised if it was more popular, or at any rate quite as popular, as the gorgeous production at Drury Lane.

"Pinkie and the Fairies—" with the wonderful Fairy Queen—at His Majesty's is another delightful play which has really been written for children and of course the ever-green "Peter Pan" at the Duke of York's who will never grow out of favour anymore, than he will grow up, is another great attraction for children. This is the fourth year in which "Peter" has been revived, but each revival only adds to his popularity.

"Pinkie and the Fairies" is perhaps the really great triumph of this tendency to write children's plays for children. Fairies! That is the only word to describe Mr. Beerbohm Tree's latest production. It is fairies here, and fairies there, and fairies everywhere, and the acting is perfect. In fact, as one of the critics said, the impression left on the mind is that the actors are not real flesh and blood people but inhabitants of the Fairy Kingdom.

IN THE HOSPITALS.

Christmas is being observed with old-time ceremony at all the great London hospitals and the corridors of pain are ringing with unwonted sounds of merry-making to-day.

Doctors, students and nurses disguised in all manner of quaint costumes, were carol-singing in the early hours of this morning and at Bart's, Guy's, the London and in fact at all the great hospitals the fun has been kept up all day.

Dickens might have innaugurated the Christmas Day programme at the London Hospital, that great East End Institution, which with its 650 nurses and thousands of patients, is a small town in itself.

Father Christmas, in the person of the senior resident doctor, started his rounds of the wards early this morning, accompanied by a bodyguard of fairies, little convalescent children from the children's wing and clowns, who were students in disguise. There were just over 1,000 patients in the wards and at least one present for everyone, the gift of Sir Edward Speyer. Turkey was served at the Christmas dinner, the Chief of the Commissariat Deptartment having ordered 1,200 pounds of the Christmas bird, and from then until bedtime troupes of performers, including many well-known actresses, gave half-hourly turns in the different wards.

ROMANCES OF NURSING.

Talking of hospitals reminds me of a little romance of the wards that has come to light this week.

Two years ago a new probationer came to Guy's Hospital taking the usual three years' course. She was known as Nurse Bingham in the wards, but her friends of whom she made many at Guy's knew that she was the Hon. Harriette Bingham, the eldest daughter of Lord Claumorris. Nurse Bingham took the full course, a very arduous one and was soon regarded by the matron as a most promising probationer. A few weeks ago when she had completed the first two years of the course she announced her intention of resigning. The hospital authorities were disappointed, but they soon learned the reason of Nurse Bingham's change of plans. She had become engaged to Dr. Herbert Eason, Dean of the Medical School, and one of the most popular specialists at Guy's. The wedding took place this week in County Down where Bangor Castle, Lord Clanmorris's seat, is situated and there were many congratulations from residents and nurses at Guy's.

Nurse Bingham is not the only aristocratic hospital nurse who has decided to give up the nursing profession for matrimony.

Three or four years ago "Nurse Erskine" entered herself at the Children's Hospital in Great Ormond Street. Nurse Erskine was a pretty, dark-haired girl, very vivacious and devoted to her little charges. She was immensely popular, apparently, for the porter at the entrance and her colleagues in the wards were struck by the number of visitors who called to see her. They arrived in motor cars and carriages and Nurse Erskine would slip down into the hall in her pink cotton uniform and white cap and apron and explain that hospital work was'nt play and that hospital nurses could not hold afternoon receptions.

The secret soon leaked out. Nurse Erskine was Lady Marjorie Stuart Erskine, daughter of the Earl and Countess of Buchan.

She stayed in the wards a year in spite of the protestations of her friends and she often returns as a visitor to the scene of her labours. This week her engagement to the Hon. Arthur Brodrick, Lord Middleton's brother and one of the most popular of the young men about town is announced.

ANOTHER GREAT EXHIBITION.

"The Exhibition is dead. Long live the Exhibition" seems to be the motto of Mr. Imre Kiralfy, for he is planning an exhibition for next year at Shepherds' Bush which will, if anything, surpass the Franco-British Exhibition. The International Exhibition is to be the title of Mr. Kiralfy's latest project, and he is at present touring Europe making arrangements for it.

The exhibition is to include representations of all the principal countries of the world, and the main idea, which promises to give the exhibition grounds a thoroughly continental look, is to set apart a large section of the Exhibition for scenes from the most famous pleasure and health resorts on the Continent and in America. In fact, the stay at home Londoner, by making a tour of exhibition will be able to imagine that he is spending a series of holidays abroad.

The Franco-British Exhibition was a great boon to the tradesmen of London. It brought hundreds of thousands of French visitors to our shores and the new Exhibition will be equally welcome, for if its promoter's idea is carried out, it will bring even a greater number of pleasure-seekers from the Continent to London than was the case last year.

GOLD AND SILVER.

And now for chiffons. The whirling current of the social season is bringing innumerable dainty gowns into the public view and it is more than ever certain that this is to be season of gold and silver.

Coarse gold or silver not embroidered boldly in colour is frequently used for the entire bodice of an evening gown in satin or crepe, matching the colour of the embroidery, or forms the left side of the bodice in one of the models which have a satin drapery brought across from the right shoulder to the left waistline. Gold and silver tissues of many kinds find places in Fashion's category of modish materials and some beautiful fabrics have a foundation of such tissue brocaded in velvet.

As for metallic embroideries they are legion; and gold in one form or another is introduced into nine out of ten frocks outside the realm of the severe tailored frock. Perhaps it is only a line of gold at the collar top or a little gold tissue cravet that this note appears, but even so a little of the material relieves surprisingly a frock of sombre hue.

Peculiarly handsome ornaments among the season's trimmings are heavily embroidered buckes, slides, etc., into which gold almost invariably enters. These buckes are used for the holding or apparent holding of scarf girdles, draperies, etc., and are exceedingly effective upon cloths, velvet and all the heavier materials.

THE BOLOGNA EARTHQUAKE.

DISTERESSING SCENES.

Panic in Hospitals and Prisons.

TERRIBLE ACCOUNT OF MESSINA.

REALITY UNIMAGINABLE.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JANUARY 14.

Distressing scenes were witnessed at Bologna on the night of the earthquake. The inhabitants, carrying sleeping children and valuables, rushed into the streets. The patients in the hospitals tried to drag themselves off their beds, while the prisoners in the cells shrieked wildly for help.

The Pope has directed that all churches throughout Italy should pray for the intercession of the Almighty and for the cessation of earthquakes.

The Duke of Connaught has returned to Malta. He is deeply impressed with the immensity of the catastrophe at Messina, saying that the reality far surpassed anything imaginable. He distributed money among the sufferers and spoke to the soldiers, who are working at the excavation work, and roused them to enthusiasm by his sympathy and courtesy.

A telegram from Rome states that King Emmanuel has received in audience Admiral Sperry and warmly thanked him for his fleet's assistance in connection with the earthquake.

ITALIAN EARTHQUAKE RELIEF FUND.

Second List.

The following further subscriptions have been received :—

	Rs.
Amount previously acknowledged ...	3,710
D. J. Tata	1,500
S. B. Broacha	300
Ralli Brothers	250
W. R.	200
R. W. H.	100
Framjee Bomanjee Jeejeebhoy	100
D. F. Batlivala	100
A. Svapathiser	50
Furdonji Bomanji Jeejeebhoy	50
Tulsidas Keshavnas	50
Wm. Powell	30
F. C. Rimington	30
A. C. Fosbery	30
In memory of my dear mother Dinbai...	20
Capt. F. Stewart J. Murray	15
In memory of Mr. Shooker Abraham who died 18th January 1908... ...	5
Total ...	6,540

A cheque for the above amount has been sent to the Italian Consul so that the amount can be remitted at once.

THE RUSSIAN LOAN.

Details of Allotment.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JANUARY 14.

The total Russian loan, mentioned on the 7th and 13th instant, is 56,000,000, of which 49,000,000 will be issued in Paris, 6,000,000 in London, and 1,000,000 in Holland. Of the French allotment 32,000,000 will be devoted to the redemption of Treasury Bonds issued in France in 1904. Thus the actual dislocation of the money market is less than is apparent.

LORD CURZON'S TOUR.

LONDON, JANUARY 14.

Lord Curzon and party have arrived at Buluwayo. Miss Curzon is ill and is in hospital.

THE TURKISH NAVY AND ARMY.

Officers to Study in America.

GENDARMERY OFFICERS FROM MACEDONIA.

LONDON, JANUARY 15.

Ten Turkish officers, including a son of the Sultan, will join American battleships in the Mediterranean and proceed to America for naval study.

LONDON, JANUARY 15.

A telegram from Constantinople states that it is proposed to employ the British, French and Italian gendarmery officers from Macedonia in reorganizing the Gendarmery in other vilayets.

THE BALKAN TROUBLE.

France as Intermediary.

LONDON, JANUARY 15.

It is stated in Vienna that France has offered to mediate between Servia and Austria in the event of a Conference.

THE FOOTBALL SQUABBLE.

LONDON, JANUARY 14.

The Secretary of the Scottish Rugby Union says that Scotland fulfils her engagements with Wales and Ireland.

MR. DRING, Agent, East Indian Railway, is likely to proceed on leave in the spring.

MR. VERNON WOOD, Agent, Assam Bengal Railway, is going on leave.

THE INDIAN REFORMS.

Mahomedans and Popular Electorates.

CRITICISM BY MR. AMEER ALI.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JANUARY 14.

Mr. Ameer Ali, in a long letter to the London "Times," says that, under existing conditions, Lord Morley's system of popular electorates will lead to constant frictions, and certain localities will be worse off than before. The only province where it may be possible to apply the principle of proportional representation, without prejudice to either the Mahomedans or Hindus, is the Punjab. The conditions are totally different in the other provinces. If Mahomedan representation is to possess any real meaning, it must be adequate and substantial. Mahomedan loyalty, he says, is an asset of the Empire which ought not lightly to be ignored.

ANGLO-AMERICAN WEDDING.

Lord Granard and Miss Ogden Mills.

LONDON, JANUARY 15.

Lord Granard was yesterday married in New York to Miss Beatrice, daughter of Mr. Ogden Mills. The wedding was the most important event of the New York season. The guests numbered 250 and included all the leaders of the American Society. The Catholic Bishop Cusack officiated with a Protestant Episcopal Choir.

TRADE PROSPECTS.

Important Financial Year Coming.

SPEECH BY MR. CHURCHILL.

LONDON, JANUARY 15.

Mr. Winston Churchill, speaking at Leicester last night, dwelt on the subject of trade depression. He said that the bottom had been reached and that prospects for 1909 were promising. 1909 would be a year of important democratic finance, but he knew of nothing to justify the apprehension of injury to business. When all is over, he said, England will remain the best country in the world for rich men, where property is most secure and contracts are most strictly respected.

TROUBLE IN SOMALILAND.

Military Preparations.

LONDON, JANUARY 15.

Several officers of the Army Medical and Army Service Corps with a detachment of the latter Corps will embark in a few days for Somaliland.

It is expected that the 30th Company, Army Service Corps, which is going home from South Africa will be diverted to Somaliland. Seven hundred East African troops are also going.

COLLIERY DISASTER IN HUNGARY.

Fifty-six Miners Killed.

LONDON, JANUARY 15.

Fifty-six Miners have been killed by an explosion in a colliery at Veszprem in Hungary.

COTTON GROWING IN AFRICA.

Good Crop in Uganda.

LONDON, JANUARY 15.

Reports received by the British Cotton Growing Association from East Africa are unsatisfactory on account of disease, but reports from Uganda are most encouraging, and it is expected that the value of the crop will exceed £60,000 in 1909.

The West African crop is also above the average.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, JANUARY 14.

Arthur William a Beckett is dead.

[Arthur William a Beckett, F. J. I., third son of Gilbert Abbott a Beckett, Metropolitan Police Magistrate and Man of Letters, was born at Falham on 25th October 1884. He was a novelist, journalist and dramatist by profession. Educated at Felstead School, he joined the War Office but tiring of official routine left it in 1865, becoming Editor of the "Gloworm," which post he held for three years. Since then he held editorial charge of various organs and published several works, some of which have attained world-wide celebrity. In the closing years of his literary career he joined the Managing Committee of the Society of Authors with which institution he was associated from 1891 to 1907. His publications were numerous this century witnessing "London at the end of the Century," "The a'Becketts of Punch," "The French Mystery," and "Recollections of a Humourist." The late Mr. Arthur a Beckett greatly indulged in tropical travel.]

MR. R. JACKSON is gazetted Government Examiner of Accounts, Burma Railways.

MR. NETHERSOLE officiates as Chief Engineer, United Provinces, Irrigation Department, vice McLeod proceeding on leave.

MR. HARRINGTON, Chief Engineer to the Railway Board, is now on tour in Burma inspecting the southern Shan State Railway project.

DEATH OF ROJDESTVENSKY.

ILL-FATED ADMIRAL'S INTERESTING PERSONALITY.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JANUARY 15.

The deaths are announced of Admiral Rojdestvenski, who commanded the Russian fleet at Tsushima, and of the Garibaldian General Cazio.

Admiral Rojdestvensky will be remembered as long as the generation of men who were able to follow the incidents of the Russo-Japanese war lasts. He was the man who, when disaster had overtaken the Russian Army and Navy in the East, was ordered to the scene of war with a considerable fleet, as "Russia's forlorn hope," and signalised his departure from Home waters by firing upon a fleet of Hull fishing boats off the Dogger Bank, in the belief that they were Japanese torpedoes. One of the most sensational international incidents in naval history was thereby created ; but the Admiral eventually offered a tardy apology and was allowed to proceed to the scene of the war. But poor Rojdestvensky's fleet was doomed. His men mutinied ; his officers gave themselves up to despair and debauchery ; his fleet was divided before the Mediterranean was reached ; in the war utter disaster awaited him. Like Makaroff and Linievitch he has not long survived the disgrace of failure in the greatest human struggle within living memory.

At the time Admiral Rojdestvensky was placed in command of the Baltic Fleet his name was unknown outside Russia, but if the accounts of those who best knew him are to be credited, his nature would seem to have been strangely complex, strangely inconsistent—a combination of capacity and incapacity. His reputation was considered second only to that of the ill-starred Admiral Makaroff ; but it was blurred not only by his apparent lack of control of the Baltic Fleet, but by a tendency to furious outbursts of temper. This trait in an otherwise strong character was specially marked during his year of office at the Ministry of Marine, but also showed itself on many occasions when he was on boardship and is said to have led to much discomfort amongst his juniors and subordinates. That the admiral was plucky enough was demonstrated by his daring conduct in the Turkish War of 1877, when he first earned general recognition. As Naval Attache in England some thirty-five years ago, he was as popular as he was handsome, and was within an ace of marrying into a well-known English family. The Tsar took him into especial favour some seven years ago, when the Kaiser was on a visit to his Majesty at Reval, and made him one of his aides-de-camp.

Admiral Rojdestvensky was a firm believer in big ships. To him a sea battle was merely a fight between battleships. Even armoured cruisers were not of much account in his eyes. "A fleet gains in mobility by not being hampered with small craft," was one of his dicta. Neatness of person was another strongly-marked peculiarity of his, and he looked upon it as almost as important as gunnery and seamanship. Personally, he did not look very well in naval uniform, but he was always dressed with the greatest care. Even when grubbing about in grimy stoke-holds or among stores of provisions, in quest of something wrong, he wore the most elaborate get-up.

The "Silent Admiral," as they called Rojdestvensky in Russia, proved himself an excellent organiser, a stickler for discipline to the last degree, a man with the eye of an argus to keep watch over the rights and wrongs of the men beneath him. So far, indeed, did he carry his fad for supervising everything—looking, for instance, after the food, the clothing, and the berthing of his meanest subordinates—that he was very much less liked by his officers than by his men. From time to time, it is said, he issued sheets of general orders, which, though made up with all the routine-like verbiage of a railway company, were yet enlivened here and there with flashes of dry wit. In these sheets he had at times held up offending officers to derision, much in the manner of a pedagogue who has perched a "dunce-capped" young sinner in a corner.

During the Russo-Japanese war the only successes Admiral Rojdestvensky could count were his defeat of the fishing-smacks on the Dogger Bank, and his acquittal by the Kronstadt Court Martial. His flagship "Oslyabya," was crippled almost as soon as the fray began and he transferred his flag to the destroyer Buini." The "Buini" took on board Admiral Rojdestvensky and the Staff before the sinking of the flagship on the afternoon of May 27, 1905, but finding navigation difficult, transferred Admiral Rojdestvensky and the Staff to the "Biedovy," and while running northward met, on the morning of May 28, the 'Dmitri Donskoi" to which all on board were transferred, and the "Buini" sank herself. The "Oslyaba," according to her survivors had the conning tower struck at the first straight shot of battle on May 27, and Admiral Folkersham killed and subsequently sank. "Biedovy" made off, but was cornered and, had she not surrendered, would certainly have been destroyed. It is absurd to suppose that the officers of the torpedo-boat would have surrendered contrary to the wishes of the Admiral. To sentence them to death in the circumstances therefore was absurdity only, greater than the decision to commute the sentence to dismissal from the service. They did their best to save their commandant and their vessel, and only yielded to superior force. It cannot be gainsaid that Rojdestvensky had ill-luck throughout the day. At the very beginning of the battle of Tsu Shima, as he stated in his despatches, he saw that Admiral Nebogatoff's vessels, especially the Admiral Seniavin and the General Admiral Apraksin, were taking no part in the battle, and were not carrying out his orders. Their men had mutinied. He sent torpedo-boats to tell the mutineers that if they did not execute the manœuvres as ordered he would sink them. Only then did they open fire. Had Admiral Rojdestvensky not been wounded at the beginning of the battle, the issue might have been very different, but being unfortunately wounded he had to be transferred to the torpedo boat destroyer. Almost at the same moment Rear-Admiral Enquist disappeared with his squadron of cruisers, and Rear-Admiral Folkersham was killed. Admiral Nebogatoff, who had never been popular with the sailors, had to take command. Then the route began. Admiral Rojdestvensky attributed the defeat to the bad state of the vessels, above all those of Admiral Nebogatoff which had a very mediocre speed, further reduced by the layers of barnacles and weeds covering their hulls, and by the state of the boilers; to the poor shooting of the crews and to the fact that the Russians were shooting with the sun in their faces which further affected the accuracy of their fire. The Admiral added that when the Russians were in the middle of the Tsu Shima Straits they were struck by a heavy storm which prevented accurate fire and exposed the unprotected ports of the vessels to the Japanese. The white painted portions of the Russian vessels offered an excellent target to the Japanese gunners, while the Japanese vessels painted a greenish grey were almost invisible against the background of sea and cloud. Admiral Rojdestvensky had counted on the fog to enable him to slip through the Straits, but the fog lifted two hours too soon. The Japanese had similar disadvantages, but they won. We should have little sympathy for Rojdestvensky had he been severaly handled by the Court Martial, for never was a more incapable officer. His four unfortunate officers who were sentenced to death deserved to be commiserated with. Admiral Rojdestvensky was certainly the most unlucky officer of his time. Even poor Stoessel, who is now in prison for surrendering Port Arthur, had the pleasure of knowing that for six months he was the world's hero. But "ole Roj," as the British Tar always called the late admiral, sprang into fame by an act of panic ; and has passed into history as an exemplification of Russian official incompetence.

CAPTAIN D. H. McNEIL, 19th Lancers, is posted to the N. W. Frontier Province for employment with the Frontier Militia.

THE Portuguese Gunboat "Rio Sado" under the command of Captain A. E. Newparth, arrived here yesterday from Panjim via Marmugoa. She is on her way to Diu with the Governor of that District on board with the others.

THE GOVERNOR'S TOUR.

Visit to Karachi.

THE MUNICIPAL ADDRESS.

GOVERNOR'S REPLY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, JANUARY 15.

Notwithstanding the inclemency of the elements, the citizens of Karachi mustered strong at Keamari to welcome the Governor of Bombay on his visit to Sind this morning. Three guns were fired from Manora signal station at 9 a.m., indicating that the R. I. M. S. "Hardinge" with His Excellency aboard would be alongside the wharf in an hour's time. Punctually at 10 a. m. the vessel berthed at No. 1 wharf, where Mr. Younghusband, the Commissioner, and his staff and General Westmoreland, General Officer Commanding, and staff, the Chairman and Trustees of the the Port of Karachi, and the principal civil and military officers awaited His Excellency's arrival.

As soon as the "Hardinge" had made fast, Captain Greig, Military Secretary to His Excellency, stepped ashore and conducted the Commissioner in Sind and the Brigadier-General Commanding with their respective staff officers on board.

On landing, His Excellency was received by the Chairman and Trustees of the Port.

Mr. H. C. Mules, M. V. O., was presented to His Excellency by the Commissioner in Sind, and Mr. Mules then presented the Trustees and principal executive officers on board. The principal civil and military officers were then presented to His Excellency, who next inspected the guard-of-honour furnished by the East Lancashire Regiment. His Excellency next proceeded to the shamiana where the Councillors of the Karachi Municipality were waiting to receive him. Mr. T. L. F. Beaument, President of the Municipality, was presented to the Governor by the Commissioner in Sind, and upon His Excellency taking his seat on the "dais," he read the following address:—

THE MUNICIPAL ADDRESS.

The Municipal address, in offering, on behalf of the citizens of Karachi, cordial welcome to the city, regarded the visit as proof of His Excellency's desire for personal acquaintance with the city and province, and expressed the confidence and appreciation of the visit by all sections of the public and a belief of its prospective benefit to the province, city and port. It thanked His Excellency's Government for the grant of enhanced privileges to municipalities, in the direction of increased representative element thereon, and freedom from official control, believing such privileges will awaken a feeling of greater responsibility in elected members and give impetus to disinterested public spirit. It referred to the recent considerable extension of the local drainage scheme at a cost exceeding eleven lakhs of rupees, resulting in marked benefit to the general health of the town, but owned to the inadequacy of the water-supply, to the increasing demands thereon, necessitating the scheme to double the present distributing system at a cost estimated at eight lakhs and twenty thousand rupees in accordance with the plan under the consideration of the Municipality, and which will probably approach Government shortly for permission to raise a loan to carry out this essential development and hoped the application will meet with favourable consideration. It referred also to another matter which was engaging the attention of the Municipality, namely, the extension of the city to relieve the existing overcrowding in many parts to the grave prejudice of the health of the poorer inhabitants, and adding that directions of such extensions were very limited and considerably hampered by the fact that the cantonments form a rigid barrier to the extension on the side where the city should extend, the most serious obstruction to the immediate expansion being a large plain of about 200 acres formerly used as a drilling ground for the artillery, but now useless for this purpose under the existing conditions of training.

It stated that the Municipality were prepared to consider in a fair spirit any proposals by the military authorities for the transfer of this area for the development of the city and trusts the approval of His Excellency's Government will be accorded to any arrangement to improve or mitigate the obtaining of ancient alignments seriously obstructing the growth of the town and affecting its health. It drew attention to the fact that, notwithstanding large increase in the trade of the port, municipal revenues have not proportionately increased, and expressed the opinion that taxation will not admit of further enhancement, the present incidence per head of population being the heaviest of the towns in the presidency, except Bombay. It was apparent therefore that the increased revenue was obtainable only by a system whereby a large volume of the city transit trade contribute towards the necessarily increasing expenditure on the construction, maintenance, and lighting of new roads and a provision for drainage and water supply for a large portion of the population, namely, the coolie class, paying little or no taxation, but necessary for the working business of the port. Therefore the Municipality would probably shortly submit to Government a proposal to institute a system of terminal charges on the general trade of the port in lieu of the present octroi levied on many products handled in town, resulting in only a small revenue, the imposition being made under no logical or systematic scheme of inclusion or exception, while the refund system bound up with octroi is admittedly inconvenient and cumbrous and an expensive method of raising revenue. Owing to the knowledge that objections have been taken to the principle of terminal charges, the Municipality hope to show that charges will be so infinitesimal as not to hamper trade, yet sufficient to the Municipality with the additional revenue to execute sanitary and other works essential to the health and convenience of the population of the city. The Municipality, in view of the above facts, appealed to His Excellency's Government to accord special consideration to any proposals submitted to attain the ends indicated.

Touching finally on railway matters, the address called the attention to the fact that the commerce of the town cannot reach its natural maximum volume until the metre-guage is extended to Karachi, the present terminus of that system being Hyderabad, 100 miles from the seaboard, which is detrimental alike to Karachi and regions served by metre-guage lines lying closer to Karachi than any other Indian port and urged that the extension of that guage to Karachi would also secure the town and port from a repetition of such inconvenience and monetary loss to the commercial community as resulted from the breaching of the N.-W. Railway during the late monsoon. Expression is therefore given to the trust that no obstacle will be raised to the extension to Karachi of the metre-guage at the earliest practicable date. Thanking His Excellency for his visit to the province, the address concluded with the assurance that in no part of the Presidency is loyalty to the Government and the King-Emperor stronger and more sincere than in Sind and its capital,—Karachi.

The President then presented to His Excellency each of the following Councillors and principal executive officers of the Municipality viz., Messrs. Brunton and Lea and Doctor Kaka.

With the latter he had a protracted conversation.

THE GOVERNOR'S REPLY.

His Excellency the Governor replied as follows. He said :—

Mr. Beaumont and Gentlemen,—It is a great pleasure to me to receive your cordial welcome to the important city of Karachi. I have been particularly anxious to visit this deeply interesting division of the Presidency of Bombay, and I am glad that I have been able to carry out my intention. I am a strong believer in the advantages of personal contact, and I hope, during my stay here, to be able to learn, at first hand, much as to your local conditions and local requirements that will be helpful to me in dealing with the various questions affecting Sind which may come before Government.

PROGRESS OF KARACHI.

The City of Karachi may justly be proud of the progress and of the increasing prosperity that have marked its history in recent years, and if, for the moment, there seems to be a check to its growth, I believe that economic developments now beginning to operate hold out the promise of a great future. Much must depend on those developments and especially on irrigation ; but you may feel assured that I will do all that a Governor can to promote your interests.

In your address, you call my attention to several matters closely affecting your Corporation, and I will try to give you my views upon them as briefly as possible.

I am gratified to know that you appreciate the important step in the direction of local self-government which the Government has lately taken. As your Municipality has had a non-official President for some years and a majority of the members are already elected the changes here will not be so extensive as in many other towns; but as you say they will, and they are intended to throw upon the elected representatives of the various wards a larger degree of responsibility for the good government and the general welfare of the city. I share your anticipation that these new responsibilities will be discharged with the "disinterested public spirit" which is vital to success.

OFFICIAL PRESIDENT.

In this connection I wish to take this opportunity of correcting a misapprehension regarding the intentions of Government in requiring Municipalities to appoint a chief executive officer and to give him extended powers of control over the municipal staff. I understood that the impression has got abroad that Government desire in every case to insist on the appointment of one of their own officers. Such is not the intention. What we desire to secure is that the chief officer when appointed shall have a reasonable guarantee of permanency of tenure in his post. One expedient suggested for this end is the formation of a divisional service of municipal chief Officers. It will be for the Municipalities of Sind to work out the details of such a scheme in consultation with the Commissioner. All I need say to-day is that there is not the smallest intention on the part of Government to force their own officers upon Municipalities which might not be able to afford the necessary salaries.

THE DRAINAGE SYSTEM.

It is most satisfactory to know that the extension of your drainage system has resulted in "marked benefit" to the health of the people. An ample supply of water is an essential need of a growing city, and your proposal to raise a loan for the purpose of improving the supply will receive careful consideration.

I am glad to learn from Mr. Younghusband that under the guidance of Mr. Brunton your sanitary policy has been progressive and is producing satisfactory results. You have recently taken an important step in strengthening your Executive Department by the appointment of a separate Executive, Engineer, and Mr. Brunton, relieved of his detailed work in this direction, will have more time to devote his talents to the wider question of municipal progress.

PLAGUE INOCULATION.

It is also a pleasure to me to learn that inoculation as a protection against plague has received encouragement in Karachi. I was much interested in the extremely satisfactory report presented by your Health Officer, Dr. Kaka, on the result of inoculation as practised by him and I hope that the people are gradually becoming convinced that the timely acceptance of this means of protecting will save life on a large scale if we should again be faced by an outbreak of plague.

HOUSING OF THE POOR.

No more important question can engage the attention of a Municipality than the housing of the poor, and I am very glad to hear that you are moving in this direction. This is a matter in which I take the greatest interest, and your proposals will have my sympathetic consideration as soon as they are presented in definite form. You ask that certain land now controlled by the Military Department should be handed over to you for this purpose. I will make personal enquiries into the situation during my stay here, and proposals to make available for sanitary dwellings for the overcrowded poor any land not required for military purposes will have my strong support.

REVENUE OF THE PORT.

I now come to the question of the means of increasing your revenue. As you point out, the incidence, per head of population, of your local taxation is higher than in any other town of the Presidency except Bombay. 'Per capita' computations are, however, often misleading, and careful examination of the actual incidence of the taxation would be necessary before it could be demonstrated that the burden falls too heavily upon the classes which mainly contribute. The measure you propose is to revive the system of terminal charges which were, for a time, in force at Karachi. You will remember that during the years 1899 to 1902 considerable discussion took place in regard to this difficult question, and that His Excellency the Viceroy, replying to your address in 1900, was unable to hold out any hope that the Government of India would countenance the imposition of such charges. In these circumstances, I need hardly say that it will be necessary for you to bring forward a very strong case in support of a revival of the proposal.

The objections raised by the Government of India were briefly that a terminal charge is in reality a transit charge, which must be admitted, that a tax on transit trade might result in injury to commerce in cases where the margin of profit is small, or might have the effect of diverting trade from Karachi to Bombay and that, in any case, a tax on transit trade would fall upon people who do not benefit by municipal enterprize. I cannot argue these points on the present occasion, and I will only say that I am not unwilling that the question of terminal charges should be re-opened. It will, however, be necessary for you to supply convincing proof that the objections of the Government of India do not apply in the case of Karachi, that the commercial community here is in agreement with your views, and that there is no other available method of raising the income required.

Before proposing to revive the terminal charges, therefore, I hope that you will subject your existing schedule of taxation to severe scrutiny with the view of deciding whether the rates of any of the taxes already levied could not be raised without unduly pressing on the tax-payers.

As regards the refund system connected with the Octroi system, I agree with you that it is expensive and cumbrous to the last degree ; but I am not clear that a better system might not be devised.

RAILWAYS IN SIND.

The last question to which you have referred is that of the narrow-gauge railways in connection with Hyderabad. I hope to be able to look into this matter and to deal with it in my reply to the address which the Chamber of Commerce propose to present to me.

KARACHI'S LOYALTY.

And now, gentlemen, it only remains for me to thank you again for your cordial welcome and for your assurance of the loyalty of the population of Sind to His Majesty the King-Emperor and to the Government which is earnestly striving to do the best for the people. Of that loyalty I have no doubt and it is my great hope that the important constitutional measures shortly to be carried out will be accepted in the spirit in which they are offered, and will put an end to proceedings which have retarded progress and cast a shadow upon the fair name of India. I trust that I shall have opportunities of meeting you in a less formal manner and of learning more of your local needs and aspirations than can be embodied in an address. In conclusion I warmly wish continued progress and prosperity to Karachi, and happiness to its good people.

His Excellency left the shamiana and entered his carriage attended by the Commissioner in Sind, his Private Secretary and Assistant Commissoner, and drove to Government House by way of Mallood Road escorted by the mounted section of the Sind Volunteer Rifle Corps.

The police force, mounted and foot, under control of officers, lined the entire line of route and the arrangements were generally excellent. At Keamari port the Engineer and his staff spared no pains to make the arrangements suited to the special occasion. At the entrance to Government House grounds a triumphal arch was erected and His Excellency was there received by a guard-of-honour.

BENGAL DEPORTEES.

Provision for Family.

SANCTIONED BY GOVERNMENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JANUARY, 15.

Of the various deportees, Baboo Krishna Kumar Mitter has written three letters to his family, which reached them on the 11th and 12th instant. He says he is in good health.

The Superintendent of the Agra Jail also writes to say that Baboo Krishna Kumar is in good health and allowed to receive and write letters.

Mr. A. H. Ley, Under-Secretary to the Government of Bengal, has written to Babu Sukumar Mitter, Babu Krishna Kumar's son, that a special provision of Rs. 200 per month has been sanctioned by Government for the family during Babu Krishna Kumar's detention.

Pulin Chandra Das, of Dacca, one of the Bengal deportees, is lodged in the Montgomery Central Jail and is doing well there.

SEDITION IN INDIA.

The "Indian Patriot."

PRINTER CHARGED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 15.

The printer of the "Indian Patriot" press, of Baranasee Ghose Street, Calcutta, was placed before the Chief Presidency Magistrate yesterday, charged with printing a seditious paper named "Matripuja" and was released on bail of Rs. 2,000, for trial on the 26th instant.

GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF PORTUGUESE INDIA.

HIS EXCELLENCY HORTA A COSTA, the Governor-General of Portuguese India, who arrived in Bombay on Thursday from Goa, left yesterday afternoon by the s.s. "Dco. Balduino" for Genoa, en route to Portugal. His Excellency has been recalled to Portugal by the Minister of Marine Before leaving Goa he handed over charge of his office to the Chief Secretary, Mr. Peixoto Vieira. His Excellency during his short stay in Bombay was staying at the Taj Mahal Hotel. His Excellency drove to the Victoria Dock shortly after 2-30 p.m., where he was met by Mons. Gerard, Consul for Belgium, and acting Consul General for Portugal, Vicar-General the Very Rev. F. Pera, the Governors of Damaun and Diu, Count Estaroja, Major Aguiar Costa Pereira, Captain Freir Reis, Lieuts. Cabral, Sertorio Lobato, and Rolla Pereira, Captain Lyndorph-Barbosa, Commander Lieparth of Rio Sado, Mr. A. J. DeSouza, Chancellor, and others. His Excellency after shaking hands with those present went on board.

* INDIAN ART.

Mr. Havell's New Book.

THE public to which Mr. Havell prefers to address himself is no limited circle of specialists but the larger and unbiassed world of general culture Artists and those who respect art, to whom the book is dedicated, will specially appreciate the opportunity here given of examining a collection of representative specimens of the finest products of Indian art, plastic and pictorial. The lack of a standard work on Indian sculpture and painting has long been felt, and it is fortunate that so competent and enthusiastic an authority has at last come forward to repair the deficiency. Mr. Havell brings separately before us the various schools of sculpture and painting, traces their rise, development, historic sequence and connection, and illustrates the whole with an admirable collection of full-page plates. Liberality and skilled labour have done their utmost for this unique collection of photographs and facsimiles, by the reproduction of which the value of the book is immeasurably enhanced.

If this work professed to be a history of Indian sculpture and painting, a natural criticism would perhaps suggest itself that the baser and more barbarous side of Indian art, a side with which the normal Indian, as European, observer is the more familiar, is entirely unrepresented and practically ignored. But Mr. Havell's book, comprehensive as it is, neither calls itself nor professes to be a history. "It is not," he says in Chapter V, "my purpose to attempt a history of fine art, but rather to show the highest development of it at a time when the monasteries and sacred shrines had become great national sculpture and picture galleries." This might have been stated with advantage in the preface, both to advise the reader that what is placed before him is the result of a rigid selection, and also to establish the author in his rightful position of exponent rather than historian.

A Bombay contemporary has recently devoted the better part of two columns mainly quarrelling with Mr. Havell's chief conclusions without meeting his facts, and quoting extracts which appear to attribute to him the opinion that "all other arts by comparison with that of India are worthless." It is much to be regretted that Mr. Havell, by his frankly combative attitude, has exposed himself to these and similar attacks, thereby endangering the welcome of a book whose intrinsic merit, based on careful and scholarly research, united to unusual artistic insight, ought to have ensured for it no doubtful reception. A closer perusal of the offending passages than the casual reader is accustomed to give will, we think, clear Mr. Havell of this charge of monstrous bigotry. When he maintains, with quite unnecessary contentiousness, that Western art was incapable of providing Indian art with the inspiration and technical skill to which it attained at its best, he is merely denying to Western art the *specific* excellence of that of India. When he states that such works as the masterpieces of Pheidias and Praxiteles were never achieved by Indian art because this "deliberately chose an imaginative rather than an artistic ideal," he does no more than urge that it is unfair to judge the artistic products of one country by the art canons of another. Mr. Havell is not concerned to prove that Greek statuary excelled that of all other nations in beauty, grace and dignified perfection of form,—a fact which he nowhere denies,—he is concerned to prove that the finest Indian art was a purely national growth which fully achieved its own highest ideals. When he laments that the only artistic training which the Indian student receives is that of the Anglo-Indian Art School, his object is not to decry the traditions and methods of the West, but to point out their failure to apply to an art of different extraction and purpose. It is, indeed, little use to expect an alien art, whose general tone is academic, and tendency eclectic, to supply a quickening influence, or to arouse creative impluse, in that of another country, which never has and never can pass through similar phases of development. Mr. Havell is careful to compare Indian art with that of the West in respect only of those points wherein Indian art is manifestly superior. It does not follow from this that there is no other side to the picture, or even that the author is not fully aware of the existence of another side. It cannot, however, be denied that, by his attitude of indignant defiance, the author lays himself open to serious misconception, unintentional as well as deliberate. Mr. Havell stands forth as the violent partisan of Indian art, but arguments so bitter are liable to estrange the sympathies of the reader. Is it not possible that the misconceptions prevalent regarding Indian art may be due more often to ignorance of the finer specimens of that art, an ignorance which Mr. Havell certainly does much to dispel, than to narrow-minded prejduce or incapacity to appreciate? Mr. Havell is profoundly shocked by the Western "archæological attitude" as he is pleased to call it, which has led people to maintain that the finest products of Indian art are those of the Gandhara school "when it was held in Græco-Roman leading-strings." Has Mr. Havell fully assured himself that this is the opinion professed by Western archæologists? Perhaps the most fluent writers on such subjects have been officials who have devoted their leisure, necessarily limited, to the study of such materials as were ready to hand. It does not follow that these writers invariably combine sound scholarship with their zeal and original theories. The author quotes the following passage from an article published in the Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal, as one among many examples of the "archæological view." "The Gandhara or Peshawar sculptures would be admitted, by most persons competent to form an opinion, to be the best specimens of the plastic art ever known to exist in India. Yet even these are only echoes of the second-rate Roman art of the third and fourth centuries." We have still to learn that any professed Western archæologist has publicly expressed the same opinion. Few, very few, trained Western archæologists have had the opportunity of learning anything about Indian art. Those who have, we believe, incline rather to the theory that the particular conventions of the Gandhara school were derived from the cosmopolitan art of Asia Minor, which was a common heritage amongst most neighbouring as well as some more distant peoples. In this case the methods of the Gandhara artists were no deliberate foreign imposition but a passing phase through which the art of Northern India passed in common with that of many other peoples. In defence of archæologists it should be remembered that they may be Western, but, if worthy of the name, they are also trained.

It is with relief that one turns to the part of Mr. Havell's book unmarred with controversy, by the writing of which he has conferred a real benefit upon the reading public. The various schools of Indian sculpture and painting whose main achievements are here described and interpreted ; the sculptured temples and monuments in lands of Indian colonization; the illustrations, whose merit, even without the assistance of explanatory facts, is at once apparent, are, to a great extent, things whose very existence was unsuspected by all but a very few students. Mr. Havell prefaces his book with

* "INDIAN SCULPTURE AND PAINTING," by E. B. Havell.—(John Murray, London.)

an account of the prevalent errors by which the popular mind is beset: he then proceeds to endeavour to give us eyes to see;—that is to say, he explains what were, and what were not, the purposes of Indian art, charging us at all points not to judge it by its failure in achieving what it did not attempt.

The part of the book which defends the Indian artist's treatment of the human frame is that which more immediately engages the attention of the reader. The Indian artist does not show his ignorance of anatomy when he represents the human form according to a national convention, nor is he unaware of the muscular substructure of the torso because he frequently chooses to disregard it. That the Indian artist is capable of rendering the human form with accuracy and artistic appreciation is abundantly clear from such illustrations as that of the highly naturalistic female figure from the East gateway at Sanchi, or that of the Borobudur relief which represents Maya paying her devotions at the temple with a group of waiting maidens outside,—a work of exquisite charm and grace,—or the beautiful picture of a Mother and Child before Buddha, in the seventeenth Ajanta cave. The purpose of Indian art, especially in its earlier stages, was mainly religious. The Indian sculptor strove to represent divinity in human guise, but the form was not to be strictly anthropomorphic. "The artist," it is stated in a passage quoted from Sukracharya, "should attain to the images of the gods by means of spiritual contemplation only. It is far better to present the figure of a god, though it be not beautiful, than to reproduce a remarkably handsome human figure." A spiritual, rather than a physical, type was the object of the Indian artist in presenting the divine form. Beauty was beside the point, and anatomical correctness was definitely forbidden. Yet beauty, though not one of the chief aims of the Indian artist, was by no means beyond his scope. The two heads reproduced of Bhima, and the one of Buddha Sakyamuni, of Javanese workmanship, are first-rate works of great beauty and merit, as judged by any standard. But Mr. Havell's engrossing chapters on sculpture need to be read, and the illustrations studied, if we wish to realize to what extent the early Indian sculptors did succeed in imparting refined spirituality to the expression and passionless untroubled divinity to the form of the deities they worshipped.

Indian painting, again, striking as most of the illustrations must appear even to an untrained observer, needs an interpreter. If judged by the popular standard of reproductive skill it is seen to be obviously deficient. Servile copying, however, was as foreign to the highest conception of art in India as it was to that of the art of ancient Greece. The object of the artist is to create according to an ideal; to reproduce the essential as he sees it. The art-critics of antiquity had clearer perception than those of to-day. Aristotle, in his "Poetics," maintains that "Imitative art in its highest form is an expression of the universal element in human life." Hence a picture may be lamentably deficient in technical skill, as viewed by one canon; it may show a complete disregard of perspective and stereoscopic effect; its trees and men may, only by the licence of of a recognised convention, deserve the name of trees and men; but if it is a real work of the imagination, a genuine mind-picture, and contains a meaning, it has earned the title of a work of art. Judged by this standard every one of the pictures reproduced in Mr. Havell's book has its own merit. Some are remarkable for vivid chiaroscuro effect, as, for example, "Deer Hunting by Night"; some for grouping, or harmonious blend or contrast of colour, as the frontispiece portrait group. "Travellers round a Camp Fire" is an amazingly clever impression study, shewing technical and interpretative skill in a very high degree; while for naturalistic treatment and detailed characterization, it would be difficult to surpass some of the studies and portraits of the Mogul period.

In the last chapter, which deals with present-day art-training and the future of Indian art, we are again on controversial ground. If the author had confined himself to a plain statement of individual opinion, and indulged less in vituperation of current methods, it is probable that he would have gained more adherents to his conclusions. In any case, it must be admitted by all that Mr. Havell has done no mean service to the cause of art within his own sphere of activities, a service whose value could not easily be over-estimated: and it is only a matter for regret that artists with such trained and intelligent insight have not been more frequently found in positions of similar authority in this country.

E. A. R. H.

MYSTERY OF LOST CURRENCY NOTES.

A Long Search.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, JANUARY 15.

On or about the 10th February last, a lady passenger, travelling on the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, reported the theft of a number of one hundred rupee notes of the Lahore Circle. Their numbers being known to the Indian Detective Force, ten of them were traced in India, and were found to have, in their wandering, passed through Rangoon at the time of the cancellation of the notes and were seen to bear an endorsement by Mr. T. M. Poonoosamy Pillay, Treasurer, Rangoon Currency Office, with the date 2nd March, 1908, under his signature.

Yesterday, Mr. H. W. Godber, Western Magistrate, conducted an inquiry into the matter in the presence of two detectives from India. Mr. Poonoosawmy Pillay, in examination, stated that he received the notes from Subramanian Chetty of the P. K. P. S. firm, and said he was told by him that two Indian gentlemen, who were on their way to England, had given him the notes for encashment. He cashed them through a local bank.

That statement was denied "in toto" by Subramanian Chetty and his clerk, Sundra Rawan, the former also stating that he did not remember ever having made the above statement and request. After the enquiry the papers were returned to the detectives.

THE ballot held on the 15th instant in the Rooms of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce for the purpose of electing a Chairman for the current year resulted in the election of Mr. C. H. Armstrong of Messrs. Lyon and Co., (Bombay), Ld.

MR. E. W. JOHNSTON, Political Agent, is gazetted for ten months' leave from 23rd ultimo.

THE Bank of Bengal has raised its rate to 7 per cent.

MAJOR F. W. BAGSHAWE, Military Accountant, has eight months' leave from 3rd March next.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL H. R. WOOLLCRAFT, I. M. S., from leave, is appointed Civil Surgeon, Ajmer.

THE VICEROY'S COUNCIL.

Interpellations.

THE COUNCILS REFORM.

IMPORTANT BILLS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 15.

The following reply to Mr. Dadabhoy on the subject of the Council Reforms, was given by the Hon'ble Sir Harvey Adamson in the Council to-day:—

The Government of India understand that a Bill legalising the reforms in question will be introduced in the next session of Parliament. There can be no enlargement of the Legislative Council until the Bill has passed into law. There is obviously a considerable amount of work yet to be done before the reforms can take practical effect, but the Government of India are anxious to lose no time, and they have already taken action to secure all possible expeditiou in the matter.

Prices of Food-Grains.

Replying to questions by Mr. Dadabhoy, Sir Guy Fleetwood Wilson explained, as regards the investigation of food-grain prices, that Government recognised its importance and had the matter, which was one of extraordinary complexity, in hand. He hoped to be able to give further information later on.

Military Charges.

Regarding the addition of forty-five lakhs to the military charges, the Secretary of State was in possession of the views of the Government of India. The arrangement had been sanctioned by the Secretary of State from May last, and it was liable to revision hereafter. The grounds upon which the extra charge was accepted by the Secretary of State were the increase since the calculation and introduction of the £7-10-0 capitation rate in—firstly, the training period required; secondly, the annual cost per man of recruits under training; and thirdly, the percentage of annual drafts and reliefs to total establishment. The recommendations of the Welby Commission had been considered in this connection, but as regards the report of the Romer Committee this could not be laid on the table here as the Secretary of State had decided against its publication at home. Regarding similar contributions from British Colonies, Mauritius, Ceylon, Hongkong and the Straits made fixed contributions, while the self-governing Colonies made their own arrangements for their defance. Since the passing of 21 of Statute George III. C. 65 in 1781, India has been required to meet all charges for raising, transporting and maintaining the European troops which she employs.

Regarding Judicial Commissioners, he said there was no objection to the appointment of trained lawyers to these posts.

Indisn Steam Vessels Bill.

After these questions had been put and answered, the Indian Steam Vessels Bill was passed without opposition with two small amendments introduced by Mr. Harvey, one being to extend the operation of the Bill to motor-driven craft and the other being verbal only.

Indian Paper Currency Bill.

The Indian Paper Currency Bill was to-day introduced and the following is a statement of its Objects and Reasons:—

The object of this Bill is to amend the Indian Paper Currency Act of 1905, so as to declare the universal five-rupee note, which is at present legal tender throughout British India, with the exception of Burma, to be henceforth legal tender throughout all British India, including Burma, and to make it payable at all Currency Offices, including that at Rangoon. No further issues of the separate Burma note of this denomination will be made after the new note is introduced.

In introducing the Bill, Sir Guy Fleetwood Wilson said it was intended to remove the exception made in the case of Burma in 1903 when the five-rupee currency note was made legal tender throughout all the rest of India. The exception of Burma then was for reasons of ways and means only and the Government of India having had experience during the past five years of the extent of the liability involved, felt themselves able now to remove it. A new pattern five-rupee note would shortly be issued bearing an inscription in Burmese as well as in other languages, and further issues of present five-rupees notes would then be suspended.

The Indian Judiciary.

The Hon'ble Sir Harvey Adamson, in reply to the question regarding the strengthening of the Indian Judiciary, said:—The Government of India have seen in the newspapers a report of the reply made by the Hon'ble Mr. Justice S. C. Mitra to the farewell address presented to him by the vakils of the Calcutta High Court on the occasion of his retirement from the bench of that Court.

(2) The Government of India have at present under their consideratin the question of the strengthening of the Calcutta High Court.

(3) The Government of India have also under consideration a proposal recently made by the Government of Madras for the temporary strengthening of the Bench of the Madras High Court with particular reference to the reduction of areas of work in that Court. They have no reason to believe that any further additions to the strength of the bench in Bombay and the Allahabad High Courts are necessary at present. In the year 1907 an additional Judge was appointed temporarily to the former Court to deal with the extra work involved by the institution of a number of cases under the Land Acquisition Act. Early in 1908 the fifth Puisne Judgeship in the Allahabad High Court, which has hitherto been sanctioned as a temporary arrangement, was made permanent, and a sixth Puisne Judge was also appointed to the Court on the understanding that the appointment should [illegible] on the occurrence of the first vacancy in the Court at the end of eight years.

The Council adjourned to Friday, the 5th proximo.

COUNCILS REFORM.

Mr. Gokhale's Recommendations.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 15.

A memorandum, submitted by Mr. Gokhale to the Secretary of State, but not included in the recently published correspondence, is now given out here. It shows that as long ago as last September, Mr. Gokhale recommended the appointment of two Indians to the Viceroy's Executive Council, and of one Indian to each of the Provincial Executive Councils if the maximum strength of these Councils was three, or two Indians if the maximum strength was four.

He was for maintaining an official majority in the Viceroy's Legislative Council, but for providing for a non-official majority on the Provincial Councils. He would have every Province presided over by a Governor appointed from Home.

PROF. LEES SMITH'S LECTURE.

The Famine Relief System.

There was another large audience last evening in the Byramji Jejeebhoy Parsee Charitable Institution, where Prof. Lees Smith, of the London School of Economics and Political Science, delivered the 7th of his series of lectures on the advantages of establishing a Commerce Faculty and introducing into India commercial education on a systematic and recognised basis.

In opening his remarks the lecturer said that on the last occasion he had drawn their attention to the effects of development of railways in India upon famine. The growth of railways in this country had turned the famine problem into a problem of something solved. That problem resembled the problem of the unemployed in Great Britain. He would endeavour to explain how, if they examined the particulars of the famine administration which was adopted in this country, they would find that the administrators of famine had laid down exactly the same method as the Poor Law of Great Britain. The maxim laid down by both the sets of administration was the same. The maxim was to save the famine stricken and find work for the unemployed; but the famine wage should not maintain the labouring population to the normal level but might keep them from suffering in health and physic. The maxim principally laid down that the position of the labourers employed on such relief works must be less desirable than if they were maintaining themselves in the ordinary way. The present question with regard to the problem in Great Britain was how to maintain the poor—the unemployed men—in a position less desirable than was the ordinary position and still to keep them in fair physical condition. By such a method the labourer prefers to earn his living by ordinary occupation than by being employed on relief works. They would find that a labourer left the relief works a worse man than when he entered. The same problem faced the administrators of famine in India. It was discovered that those who were supported in health were kept at a lower level of comfort than the normal one. When once it was taken for granted that they could save people from dying of starvation, then the next thing was that they should be saved from dying of weakness or semi-starvation. European countries, and especially Great Britain, had means and resources of paying fairly high rates and making relief works attractive for the unemployed. In spite of all he had said, there was one idea prevalent among the educated classes in this country, namely, that railway extension in India instead of assisting the famine administrators had on the other hand increased the distress of the country. They contended that by the railway facility the grain that would have been stored in the country had been exported. But by examining the problem in a logical way they would find that those who could store up grain were of the class of families that were not living from hand to mouth. They could afford to export grain, and instead of storing up grain they possessed money instead. So the man with money was as well off in times of famine as the man with grain in his possession, because by railway communication grain could be brought on the spot if he had money. But even if grain was available a hundred miles off and money was available on the spot, no relief would possibly be obtained without railway communications.

Speaking about tariffs and preferential duties, the lecturer said that this matter could only be discussed when they took into consideration the conditions and industries peculiar to a certain country in regard to which the tariffs were considered. For India he pointed out the hand loom weaving industry as the typical example, and said that in regard to other articles and products of industry they should proceed on the artisan work system, and application of it might be moulded in accord with the conditions.

EDUCATION IN INDIA.

Sir J. Hewett's Speech.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, JANUARY 15.

Speaking at a prize distribution at the Arabic School in Lucknow Sir John Hewett made some very interesting remarks on education in India. He said the study of Arabic deserved every encouragement amongst Mahomedans, not only because it enables a Mahomedan to be conversant with all rites and ceremonies of Islam and to comprehend the meaning of the tenets of his faith, but because a proper study of Arabic classics tends to promote good manners and helps make a man a [illegible] head of his family, a good citizen and loyal subject. He deplored the decline of manners in the rising generation and the tendency of the Indian youth to pay little account to authority and [illegible] veneration to elders for which [illegible] the secular form of our education [illegible] as to blame. Yet it was, he feared [illegible] Government to make provision [illegible] religion in State schools, [illegible] were nowadays much [illegible] other faiths and we could [illegible] tions designed to keep the [illegible] to his own creed and to [illegible] word of manners for which [illegible] made themselves so renowned [illegible] world.

MR. [illegible] DAVIS is posted as Political Agent, Kathiawar.

THE Marchioness of Ladsdowne and Lord Fredrick Hamilton [illegible] in Calcutta yesterday.

THE KOLHAPUR SEDITION TRIAL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KOLHAPUR, JANUARY 14.

THE following is the statement of the accused Vinayak Rao Joshirao, in question and answer:—

Did you make eto the committing Magistrate the statement Exhibit-28 and is it correct?—Yes.

You said in the lower Court that you would give in the Sessions Court the names of the Editors of the "Vishwa Vritta." Do you still care to do so?—Yes. Their names were Mr. V. G. Vijapurkar and Mr. V. M. Joshi.

Were you the manager of the "Samarth" Press and was the "Vishwa Vritta", regularly printed there?—Yes.

Did you read the article "The Efficacy of Vedic Prayer" and Monthly Notes in the "Vishwa Vritta" for March?—No.

Do you wish to make a statement?—Yes. I am a resident of Kolhapur and belong to a noble family and I have enjoyed the patronage of H. H. the Maharaja for many generations. Therefore I have no ill-will against H.H. the Maharaja. I am proprietor and Manager of the Samarth Press I have declared myself as the printer of the "Vishwa Vritta" because I am Manager of the Press. As regards the articles which appeared in the paper I have no connection whatever with them. The responsibility of the articles rested with the Editors and not with me. I never read the manuscripts nor did I correct the proof sheets. As Manager of the paper I had only a business connection with it. The articles in question were never seen by me before their publication.

Do you wish to say anything else about the tone of the articles besides saying that you never read them?—No. I have nothing to say. I was the printer of the "Vishwa Vritta" but not the publisher.

Statement of the accused Vishnu Govindrao Vijapurkar:—

Did you make the statement, Exhibit 30, to the lower Court?—Yes.

Were you a teacher in the Rajaram College?—Yes. I was lecturer in Sanskrit until the 25th September 1905.

Did you then receive an order dispensing with your services for the reasons given in Exhibit 25?—Yes.

Did you then start a paper called Vishwa Vritta?—I did not start it for six months as I was already conducting a paper called the Granthmalla.

Were you the only editor of the "Vishwa Vritta"?—Yes. I was for one year only from the 15th April 1906.

Did you then take any help?—Yes I got Mr V. M. Joshi, the accused No. 3, as my co-editor.

After April 1907 I resigned the whole editorial work to the accused No. 3.

Why was that?—This was because I was engaged in the Samarth Vidyalaya school.

Did you get the declaration as to the editorship altered when you retired from the management of the "Vishwa Vritta"?

Exhibit 13 and 14, diaries for 1907, and 1908 are in my handwriting.

I find that in the diary for 1909 there is an entry on March 12th, "I wrote for 'Vishwa Vritta'." If you severed your connection with the "Vishwa Vritta" in April 1907, what does the entry mean?—I continued occasionally to contribute to the "Vishwa Vritta" as an outside contributor.

Would you tell me whether the poem in Exhibit 16 is in your handwriting?—Yes.

I id you know anything about Exhibit 23 an article on Ramdas?—No.

Did you see the article on the Efficacy of Vedic Prayer before it was published?—No. I did not see it until the following August.

Can you explain why both you and Mr. Joshi appear as co-editors on the back of the "Vishwa Vritta"?—I did not care to withdraw my name. The notice at the back was to inform persons to write only to Mr Joshi.

Did you write the Massik Sphut after you severed your connection with the paper?—I never wrote any article headed "Massik Sphut" but the Editor may have used my contributions as "Massik Sphut."

I notice that in your diary is the entry "I sent Massik Sphut,"—dated 6th February 1908. Can you explain this entry if you never sent such contributions?—No. I cannot.

Do you wish to say anything? I only wish to say that in August 1908 I wrote to the District Magistrate saying that I would not continue the paper.

Statement of the accused Waman Malhar Joshi:—

Did you make the statement Exhibit 32 read to you?—Yes.

Were you the Editor of the "Vishwa Vritta"?—Yes, I was Editor from April 1907.

Were you joint Editor or sole Editor?—Nominally I was joint Editor but practically I did all the business myself.

When the article on the Efficacy of Vedic Prayer appeared [illegible] you were practically the sole editor, is that correct:—Yes.

Do you assume all responsibility for the said article? Was the Massik Sphut written by you?—No I did not write them.

Can you say who did?—No. That is an editorial secret which I cannot divulge.

Can you explain the meaning of the passage in which the words Chattrapatitva and Samsherbahadaratva occur?—I made no reference to any particular person but to the office. I also did not refer to any particular office, as the posts of Chattrapati and Samsherbahadur can be held by any one.

Do you wish to say anything else?—I examined the proofs, corresponded with the Manager and the correspondents who sent in articles. I alone decided which articles were to be accepted and which to be ejected. Professor Vijapurkar did not do any work connected with the "Vishwa Vritta." I alone sent the article to the Manager to get it printed. The Manager had no voice or hand in accepting or rejecting the article. The writer of it had no connection with Kolhapur. It came from the Punjab. I am not myself an inhabitant of Kolhapur; nor have I connection with Kolhapur or its Darbar.

The following are extracts from Mr. Bijapurkar's Diary:—

1907, January 3rd.—While in train secured one subscriber to "Vishva Vritta", the paper implicated, and all three, (other papers.)

February 27th.—Writing to "Vishwa Vritta" is much neglected. Do not feel attentive.

March 15th—Regarding the teaching bow and arrow to boys in school. That it will cause discussion and attraction.

April 9th—That the 9th issue of the "Vishwa Vritta" was out and the 10th was under preparation.

April 17th—Did not find time to write to the "V. V."

May 11th—About two articles to be sent to "V. V."

May 31st—Saw Raosahib Bhaun and Wasudeo shastri and Rsobahadur G. V. Joshi and discussed (or rather deliberated) about how to make the Political agitation.

June 14th—In "State Gazette" of 12th June an English notification prohibiting seditious meetings etc. That Abakar brought the order newly passed by the Darbar in the "State Gazetter."

June 16th—Regarding matter in the "V.V." that there are 8 pages more, etc.

June 25th—The matter on National Education has become 42 pages. Note in the issue under complaint there is more on the same subject.

July 5th—Reference to "V.V."

July 9th—Reference as above regarding advertising.

August 13th—Wrote the Sfut, an article in the "V.V."

September 23rd—Sent matter to "V.V." proof.

October 8th—As the Sfut is to be written at last it could not be written.

October 12th—At night read Mazini by Pitre, etc.

October 17th—At night Mazini was read by Pitre, etc.

October 22nd—It is heard that an order has been passed to close the "Samartha."

November 1st—Regarding Shlokas and proofs. Note there are shlokas in the Note book Waman and some of them have appeared in the school advertisement. "mark."

December 29th—Decided to collect subscription for "V. V."

1908.

January 4th—Wrote a little of the matter (for press.)

January 6th—Sent the matter of Sfut (in "V. V.")

February 3rd—Begun to write the matter for "V. V."

February 4th—Sent Massik Sfut ... and the same did not go by post.

March 9th—Spoke to the students on the life of Bepin Chandra Pal. Dug up a stream and named it Bepin Chandra Stream.

March 11th—Did not find time to write matter to "V.V."

March 12th—Wrote for "V.V"

March 17th—Met Krishnanand Swami at Kalyan Station. He was going to Kolhapur. Told him to conduct himself in an independent spirit. That the Raja's words are unstable (unreliable). That the people's properties are annexed and will have to be restored. Told about the story of Sardar Ashram.

March 20th—Sent the matter.

May 11th—The leader in "Marhattha" on Bomb affair is all right. Note there is note in the "V.V." in present number on bombs.

May 28th.—Lecture on Garibaldi, etc.

July 31st.—Vinayakrao Joshirao came and went to Bombay. He told that Raosahib Jadow had sent in a recommendation to prosecute "Vishva Vritta" as the "Massik Sfut" in it on bomb was seditious, but the Dewan was opposed to it. He came to tell this but I don't feel at all anxious.

August 4th.—A letter from Rambhau Gokhale intimating the same matter that was told by Vinayakrao Joshirao. I was going to write about it to Raosahib Jaodekar but missed the Post.

August 12th.—Raosahib Jaodekar came at night in the Chitra Shalla and gave all information. No doubt remains about the "V. V." now. As the Smartha school's work is of more responsibility and will have to be worked up vigorously, with this excuse the "V.V." should be closed. It is so decided.

August 15th.—Vinayakrao Joshirao came. It is almost decided that the "Samarth" (paper) also should be closed and the Press should be brought to Poona.

A notice was published in "Samarth" to the effect that "V. V." would be closed.

FANCY DRESS DANCE AT PAREL.

A CORRESPONDENT writes:—As we turned in towards the Institute a blaze of light struck our eyes. The Institute Building outlined in colored lights, lights all round the two tennis courts, catching the colors on the festoons of flags streched from side to side. How the floor was arranged puzzled me, apparently one enormous white carpet a good dancing surface, and dotted over this in the maze of the dance a motley assembly of all times, all nations.

The first costume to take my eye was a frog, an excellently carried out design. The frog's mask covering the head, the big yellow eyes glinting—a red coat, and the nether extremities clothed in frog green tights. It is impossible to attempt to describe all the striking costumes—but a bandstand was capitally rendered by a lady—a semi-military costume in red and black, instruments in miniature dotted over it, and crowning the flat guards cap, an excellent model of a bandstand. A Bonbon costume of colored paper, red and olive green was excellent, but I was sorry for the wearer whose head dress was palpably uncomfortable, and who, owing to the texture of her garments was quite incapable of sitting down. John Bull, well carried—won a deserved first prize. Chicago potted meat scandals was fair—but I believe has been seen before. Brook's monkey brand won a prize,—a lucky win to my mind—as it was neither a taking nor a particularly brilliantly conceived garb. An Indian Rajah, with a red moustache—was one of the most striking of the men's costumes. The Press, a carefully worked-out ladies custume, won a well deserved prize. Another, I think "Weldon's Journal," was worthy of careful note, but did not catch the eyes of the judges. The Winds, a graceful girl in a pretty custume, took the fancy of the adjudicators; but the task of the latter was exceptionally hard. The dancers paraded so fast that selection was difficult, and the resulting judgment perhaps was but another proof of the fact that a Turner will catch the eye more quickly than a Meissonnier. There were many costumes worked out in careful detail, which well deserved a closer inspection—and I can only hope that the wearers would feel that a necessarily hasty judgment cannot do justice to detail.

As I write other costumes keep flitting before my eyes—a little dark gipsy, ancient Egypt, a Prize winner, a pair of jollywags, a most excellent Burma girl; but why a brown cheroot, and not a white one. "I'm looking for my husband", an old lady with a peaky face, a lantern and a stick, was one of the most original costumes I have ever seen. She looked me straight in the eyes once and I was glad when she passed on, as really I did not want to be claimed. A curtain lecture from that mask would have been more than flesh and blood could stand, and had I been the husband I too should have been missing.

THE three appeals in connection with the Khulna riot case have been dismissed by the Judge of that place and the sureties have been called upon to produce the accused.

REPORTS emanating from New York regarding letters of the German Crown Prince to Count Hochberg, alleged to be of an objectionable nature, have been the subject of an authoritative statement in the German newspapers. The young Count went to America as a chauffeur, and there adopted the name of a person who befriended him a Mr Barnes. It is not disputed that the Crown Prince has written a number of letters to him, but an authoritative announcement was recently issued to the effect that the Crown Prince declares that anyone is at liberty to see the letters exchanged by him with Count Hochberg, which are of an entirely unexceptionable character.

REVIEWS.

"BRIDGE REFLECTIONS" by the Hon'ble Victor Bethell. (Heinemann.)—An excellent book for beginners and one that would prove a real help. The first part contains problems such as:—If a hand contains certain cards—What to lead and why, or what to make trumps and why. The second part is:—Solutions of the problems and maxims to be remembered, printed in red ink.

"THE RED CITY" by S. Weir Mitchell, M.D., LL.D. (Macmillan and Co.)—This interesting novel first appeared in the "Century Magazine," and those who have not already read it, will enjoy this well written story of life in America during the stormy time of the French Revolution. The story opens with Vicomte de Coussi and his mother sailing for America, leaving for ever the country where the old Vicomte had been murdered by a Jacobin mob. Their life in America was full of incident and is graphically described and full of incidents.

"THE ARABIAN NIGHTS," with about one hundred and thirty illustrations, by W. Heath Robinson, Helen Stratton and others. (Constable and Co.)—These popular stories need no criticism, having been known and read for over 100 years. The present edition is an attractive one, well printed and filled with suitable pictures.

"INDIA, ITS LIFE AND THOUGHT," by John P. Jones, D.D. (Macmillan.)—Yet another book is added to the many already published on India of recent days. The author of the present work did not, like so many others, make a cold weather trip through India and then write his experience. He writes after a residence of thirty years, so what he says can be relied on. In his introduction he says: "To the people of the West the inhabitants of India are the least understood and the most easily misunderstood of all men. It is partly because they are antipodal to the West—the farthest removed in thought and life. They are also the most secretive and find perennial delight in concealment and evasion." This may be very correct, but after years of contact with the West, education, and travel, it must disappear, if not in the masses, certainly among those in high positions. With regard to the self-government of India the author continues: "The root of India's present incapacity for self-government is not intellectual, but social and moral. No one doubts that there is ability enough, but many believe that India must develop much upon the lower ranges of domestic sanity and social ethics before it is prepared for enhanced political privileges. The ignorance and the disabilities of women in India are a crying injustice, whose influence penetrates every department of Indian life, and for the removal of which educated Indians will hardly raise a finger." The enlightenment of women in India is certainly advancing. Slowly perhaps, but nevertheless surely. There are ladies now in most of the professions, doctors especially. Another great stumbling block to India's advancement, he says, is caste. After several chapters devoted to discussing its good and bad points he adds: "Considering the subject, therefore, in its bearing upon the life of Indians to-day, and studying its results as we now find them among all classes of the people and in their definite bearing upon the future of the land, we are compelled to pronounce against it, at all points."

"RED LOVE" by Gertie de S. Wentworth-James. (Werner Laurie).—To say that a novel is good is hazardous, for tastes differ so enormously. Writers, like everyone else, must cater for all classes of readers. Therefore, those who like a thoroughly up-to-date novel, will appreciate "Red Love." The heroine is one of the latest emotional dancers, but a Colonel's daughter and very human, for in one place she remarks: "I've grown quite fond of being kissed, and so long as a woman is fond of being kissed, she won't get too much enfranchised." Her companion and duenna is a pianiste and Woman's Rights lady, from whose lips men will learn much of the cause of unrest in London, her great subject of argument being sex-antagonism. All the characters are either Society people or artists and one gets many peeps behind the scenes, like the following:—The pianiste, wanting a dress in a hurry to attend an At Home, goes to a dress agency and procures a handsome gown, which the seller assured her had belonged to a Princess. Imagine the consternation of the hostess when she sees her very last discarded dress worn by the pianiste.

"THE LUCK OF NORMAN DALE," by Barry Pain and James Blyth.—A book that requires reading, no skipping possible, as the story includes many people residing in different places. In one chapter you are in a Club in London, in the next whizzed by motor car to Traulhaven, a fishing village miles away where you are introduced to all the fisher folk and a large fishing industry. Back again to a house in Chelsea etc., etc. The prologue opens at boys' school where a fight is in progress between two boys, heads of the school, Hardy and Norman Dale. They had never been open enemies, but a sullen dislike and jealousy of each other lasting for years needed only a trifling matter to bring things to a climax, hence the fight. The book continues their history as grown men; they both settled in England, and it was odd how often they met, but never as friends. They were of course civil to each other and many wondered what had caused the coolness between men who had been at school and college together. Matters become very serious later on. The heroine jilts Hardy to marry Norman Dale. Many exciting incidents are described, but the story does not seem to blend.

"PADDY-THE NEXT BEST THING" by Gertrude Page (George Bell)—A delightful book in which one wanders on for several years with two charming Irish girls, Paddy and Eileen Adair, the warf and worf of whose lives got sadly tangled. Many and sad trying events occur and many happy times are woven together into a pretty story. The characters, both men and women, are people one meets in everyday life and gets to take quite an interest in. Paddy the heroine is a cheery, strong and noble character, whose fate it was to suffer, but who is rewarded in the end and becomes the mother of a hero, which, as she humorously remarks, is quite the next-best thing. A book well worth reading.

"THE GREAT INVESTMENT" BY AGRICOLA. (Walter Scott Publishing Co.)—This is an extraordinary title for a book which contains chapters on many subjects, among them literary talent, fame, sensations, etc. Of literary talent the author says:—"Those who write sensually and immorally have a satanical talent, or their originally divine talent has been polluted by satanical agency. (Let it be stated that the word Satan is to be interpreted as Power, an anti-divine power, working in opposition to God or Divine Power.) The majority of people have naturally no literary talent, and of the numerous authors (meaning simply people who write) some have no externally given talent, though they are curiously possessed sometimes of an intense desire to write." Of Fame, the author says: "Of all the things that humans aspire to, Fame stands first, overshadows all, absorbs all. A paragraph recently appeared in a newspaper chronicling the death of an American who claimed that during his whole life, some eighty years, he had never been kissed by a woman. He had achieved Fame." And very much more of the same sort,—a book not calculated to make one feel exalted. A few words culled from Sensations will show how accurate the author is in saying there is nothing new under the Sun; we only write old thoughts in new words. "One may not necessarily grow fat by laughter though by the painful effects some people achieve in endeavouring to check it, it might be supposed that they thought seriously on the maxim. As a fact many conceal their laughter in order to conceal their teeth, poor souls."

"A SCOUT'S STORY," by Owen Vaughan. (Ross Co.)—A good scouting story, as the author tells us in the introduction, is not what actually happened to any particular scout but what the public expects: "What the public wants from scouts is scouting, not rot." So a wonderful story is produced of a Welshman, Lowel Grado, who went out to South America, Patagonia, and the Andes as a scout, and enough adventures, hair-breadth escapes, etc., fill a good sized book, and he returns home with much money, making all his friends and environs that another expedition is planned to take out all modern contrivances to reach the millions of gold it would be a sin to let waste.

PRESENTATIONS TO LADY VIOLET ELLIOT.

Gifts from Corporation and Trades Association.

On Tuesday afternoon deputations representing the Corporation of Calcutta and the Calcutta Trades Association waited upon the Viceroy and Lady Minto, and Lady Violet Elliot to present to Lady Violet gifts on the occasion of her coming marriage. The gentlemen comprising the deputations awaited the coming of Lord and Lady Minto and Lady Violet in the drawing-room and when they entered the head of each deputation introduced the gentlemen with him individually to their Excellencies.

THE CORPORATION GIFT.

The presentation on behalf of the Corporation was made first by the Chairman, Sir Charles Allen, accompanying whom were Prince Mahomed Bukhtyar Shah, Mr. W. H. Phelps, Khan Bahadur Moulvi Badruddin Haidar, Babu Priya Nath Mullick, Khan Bahadur Moulvi Seraj-ul-Islam, Kumar Dinendro Narain Roy, Mr. J. Ghosal and Mr. P. N. Mookerjee, Secretary. The gift of the Commissioners took the form of an extremely handsome silver vase—a description of which has already appeared in our columns.

Sir Charles Allen, in making the presentation, said:—

May it please Your Excellencies.—We have been deputed by the Calcutta Corporation to convey to Your Excellencies the congratulations and best wishes of the Municipal Commissioners upon the occasion of the approaching wedding of Lady Violet Elliot, an event fraught with peculiar interest to this city. Your Excellency's family is already united to India by the closest ties and, as the author of the Reform Scheme Your Excellency will take your place in the roll of fame which already contains the names of the first Lord Minto and of Alexander Elliot. The connection of Your Excellency's family with India was strengthened by Lady Ruby's marriage to the son of Lord Cromer who won his spurs in this country, and we take this opportunity of congratulating Your Excellencies on the birth of a grandchild as the fruit of that union. And a fresh link will now be added by the alliance of Lady Violet Elliot to the son of Lord Lansdowne, whose beneficent rule we remember with gratitude, and whose brilliant subsequent career we watch with pride. Lady Lansdowne's name is a household word in India where her services to her Indian sisters will never be forgotten, and where her name is inscribed with that of Your Excellency in the golden list of Viceroines who have striven with such splendid success to relieve human suffering. In the alliance between two families which have rendered such signal services to India the citizens of Calcutta cannot but take a deep and personal interest, and we fervently pray that every blessing may rest upon this union which is about to be solemnised under such happy auspices.

In conclusion Sir Charles Allen said:—Lady Violet Elliot we take the liberty of asking you to accept this wedding gift, and do most sincerely hope your married life will be attended with every blessing and every happiness.

Lady Violet Elliot in reply, said she been very much touched by their kindness and greatly appreciated their gift.

THE VICEROY'S REPLY.

The Viceroy, in replying to the Calcutta Corporation, said:

Sir Charles Allen,—I hope you will tell the Municipal Commissioners how sincerely Lady Minto and I appreciate the kind words you have said on their behalf. I assure you I do not at all like losing my daughter, but the loss is alleviated by all the pleasant things you have said.

It is a great pleasure to us to feel that by her marriage we shall become so closely connected with the family of Lord and Lady Lansdowne, who are remembered here with so much affection and respect. You have reminded me how much my own family history is bound up with India.

In my boyhood I used to be fascinated by stories of India and recollections and traditions of the life of my ancestors in this country, to which I hope the marriage of my daughter at its capital city will now all the more closely unite us.

I assure you, Sir Charles Allen, that Lady Minto and I will always cherish very warm recollections of the cordial words you have addressed to us on behalf of the citizens of Calcutta.

THE TRADES ASSOCIATION.

The Trades Association gift was a silver centre-piece in exquisite hand-pierced work. It is fourteen and a half inches high and twenty-three inches broad, and is a most effective piece of work. The inscription was as follows:—"Presented to Lady Violet Elliot by the Calcutta Trades Association on the occasion of her wedding."

The deputation was headed by the Master, Mr. J. S. Harris, and included Messrs. C. F. Larmour, W. Smith, and W. T. Spink (Past Masters), Mr. Frank Harrison, and Mr. A. G. Hickie (Secretary). In making the presentation, Mr. Harris said:—

Your Excellencies and Lady Violet Elliot.—On behalf of the members of the Calcutta Trades Association I have the honour, Lady Violet Elliot, to ask your acceptance of this piece of plate as a wedding gift on the occasion of your approaching marriage, and with the gift, to offer the sincere congratulations of the Calcutta Trades Association to yourself and to Lord Charles Fitzmaurice.

I desire also to convey our congratulations to Your Excellencies on the coming happy event, and to assure you of the gratification it has afforded us to be permitted to make this presentation.

Lady Violet Elliot thanked the deputation very much for their beautiful gift, and the Viceroy, in replying to the Trades Association, said:—

Mr. Harris and Gentlemen,—On behalf of Her Excellency and Lady Violet Elliot I thank you very much for the kind words you have said. It is a very great pleasure to us to see you here and to admire the beautiful present the Trades Association of Calcutta has presented to our daughter. She will, I know, always treasure it in recollection of your kindness and the very many happy days she has spent in your city.

REFUSE DESTRUCTORS.

The production of power from town's refuse is a problem which possesses a certain glamour for engineers; no doubt on account of the immense and striking difference that there is between tipping unsightly and objectionable waste upon open fields and burning it under boilers to a useful and unobjectionable clinker, with a substantial power production in addition. But it would be unwise to allow the production of power to become the first object of a refuse destructor scheme. The very name alone is a reminder that the object of such a scheme is mainly sanitary; the best criterion of the value of a refuse destructor, therefore, is not the number of pounds of water evaporated per pound of refuse, nor yet the square yards of pavement flagging obtained per hundred tons of refuse burnt, but the efficiency of the destructor in cremating the refuse without giving offence to people in the neighbourhood or producing ill-effects upon the workers at the destructor.

In burning refuse two things are of paramount importance. The temperature of the products of combustion must be maintained at all times sufficiently high to ensure complete combustion, provided, of course, a sufficient air supply is admitted, which is a matter of no difficulty. The prevention of a discharge of the fine dust carried over from the furnaces is also very important, and it is usual to provide some means between the furnaces and the chimney for permitting the gases as it were to rest, and hence to drop the dust which is suspended in them. These principles of refuse destruction are so elementary that it is surprising to note how often they are disregarded. The refuse destructor as we know it has been developed practically within the last thirty years or thereabouts, and there are still in existence some early destructors which, built before much experience had been acquired, have not given by any means complete satisfaction. It is necessary to draw attention to these earlier types, because their faults are some times quoted as evidence that a modern destructor is offensive and, except as a destructor pure and simple, comparatively useless. The faults of the early destructors were partly mechanical and partly due to an imperfect understanding of the principles of combustion as applied to such a low-grade fuel as town's refuse. One of the commonest faults was the use of too small a combustion chamber. Engineers and chemists recognise that in order to effect combustion there must be a sufficient but not overwhelming supply of air and a sufficiently high temperature but it is not at all fully understood that combustion requires time; that, in fact, the proper intermingling and heating of the air and gases occupies a certain length of time, and is followed by a certain period of actual combustion. This time is not given by a small combustion chamber, which necessarily must change its contents very rapidly. A fault closely related to this was the placing of the steam boiler too near the furnace, with the result that some of the gases arrived at the sold boiler surfaces unburnt and were permanently cooled, visible and objectionable fumes being emitted from the chimney. This was the case with furnaces of the Fryer and Beaman and Deas types, but the arrangement is now usually modified. Another fault in some destructors was the absence of a dust settling chamber.

But the greatest improvement in the modern destructor furnace is the increased rate of cumbustion. Everybody knows that a slow fire is a cool one, and, conversely, that a quick fire is a hot one. Mr. Francis Goodrich has stated that in the eighties the final temperature of the gases before entering the boiler was between 700 and 800 degrees Fahrenheit, whereas it is now commonly about 2,000 degrees. The high rate of combustion which this temperature indicates is due in most instances to the adoption of forced draught either by means of the fan or the steam jet. The advantages of the steam jet are simplicity, the cooling influence of the steam upon the grates, and the action of the steam in preventing the formation of exceptionally large and hard clinkers. This last is of more practical value then might at first seem likely, especially to those whose experience is confined to the earlier, low-temperature furnaces, where the clinker was naturally not so large and compact. Indeed, the value of the steam has been recognised by some of those makers who employ fan draught and who now turn the exhaust steam from the fan engine into the furnace ashpits. On the other hand, it is claimed for the fan system that it is more economical of steam—a point of great importance where the boiler plant is fully loaded, although the extent of the economy may be exaggerated in view of the notorious "steam-eating" qualities of such engines as drive small fans. Two other means are adepted to maintain a high average temperature. One is the employment of an air-heater, placed in the flue just before the chimney; through this the air for combustion is passed, so that its temperature is increased by about 300 degrees Fahrenheit before entering the furnace. In the Horsfall destructor the makers claim a certain pre-heating effect on the air by passing it through cast-iron boxes which replace the fire-brick walls at the fuel level; probably, however, the chief value of the boxes is that they prevent the clinker from adhering to the lining of the furnace. The other important means of promoting a high temperature is that of combining a number of cells connected to one common flue, care being taken to clinker them in rotation, so that the low temperature in one may be offset by the high temperature of the others. Several modern destructors, notably the Heenan, Meldrum, and Sterling, go one step further, and virtually combine the separate cells into one large cell, the grates only being sectionalised. This gives a somewhat better averaging effect upon the temperature as between "cells," but is probably conductive to greater variations of flue temperature, owing to the smaller amount of fire-brick in the furnaces. With low rates of combustion one would be inclined to favour the divided cells type, because it is of supreme importance from the destructor standpoint not to allow the furnace temperature to fall too low. With the high rates of combustion now common the point is of less importance, and the simplicity and freedom from costly repairs of the one-cell system are points of value.

Allied to the question of furnace temperature is the firing problem. The ideal method is that of firing "little and often." With coal fuel this can be best accomplished by using mechanical stokers. With town's refuse, on the other hand mechanical stokers are quite unsuitable, and unless hand firing is adopted (as it usually is) the refuse must be fed into the furnace in large quantities at a time; which is very undesirable in view of the damp and relatively inert character of the fuel. Whether an automatic charging device supplying a hundredweight or so at a time will ever be developed into a practical stoker we cannot say, but at present charges of a ton and upwards are not uncommon where mechanical charging is adoqted. One other point deserves notice, and that is the value of a separate drying hearth for the refuse previous to burning. It would seem that these drying hearths are apt to give off very objectionable odours and, although they improve the burning qualities in a small measure, may easily create a local nuisance which it is of the highest importance to avoid.—"Manchester Gurrdian."

It is reported that the Royal Commission on Decentralisation will conclude its work in February.

BY THE WAY.

THE SHOEBLACK'S FEE.

Only once have I patronised a shoeblack, writes a correspondent, and as a matter of fact it was he who patronised me. He stood on Waterloo Station London, and when he had brushed my boots I handed him a penny. Evidently prices had gone up from that traditional figure of which we used to read in good story-books, for he glanced from the coin to me with mild surprise, and gently observed, "I should give a little more than that sir, if I could afford it."

THE OBSERVATION QUESTION.

The schoolmaster had been correcting the papers in a general knowledge examination "It makes one despair of human testimony," he said. "Boys are sharp and observant, yet look at their answers to this question: 'Say what are the smallest and largest numbers you have observed on the front of a Manchester tramcar.' Now quite a dozen boys claim to have seen No. 1, others have seen Nos. 2, 3, and 4. And as for the largest number, some of the estimates run into thousands, and one humourist claims to have seen No. 9,999. Whilst you know that the numbering of the cars begins at 100—probably because the three figures look neater on the car—and runs to somewhere round 600." The pedagogue was consoled by being told that it was a testimony to his boys' high character. If they had betted on the numbers of cars, as some boys do, they would have known only too well. Also, let us hope, the boys have something better to do with their attention than to notice the numbers of tramcars.

THE KING'S CHRISTMAS DINNER.

How many people emulated the King and had a swan on the Christmas dinner table last year? Probably very few, for in addition to being a very expensive dish, the taste for swan is distinctly an acquired one. A bird of 20lb. weight, ready for the table, costs about two guineas, but the accessories that are needed to make it a really palatable dish add greatly to its cost. The ordinary river swan can be bought for much less, but they, of course, have not been specially fed for the table and their flesh is very insipid. The only place in this country where the birds are scientifically prepared for the table is the St. Helen's Swanpit attached to the Old Men's Hospital at Norwich. The cygnets are taken from the river when they are four months old, and they are kept in the pit for another four months, during which time they are fed principally on barley. The pit is 74ft. long, 32ft. wide. and 6ft. deep, the water being about two feet deep. It is said to have been founded by the monks, and there are historical records to show that the city of Norwich had three swan "marks" 300 years ago.

THE CHRISTMAS MAIL.

The Post-office complaint of ill-tied parcels is a recurrent one, but only at Christmas does it reach the intensity of a grievance, writes a London correspondent. In Christmas week, instead of only one "doctor" at work in the "infirmary" in Spring Gardens, there are two. The "infirmary" is a little enclosed place rather like a cashier's desk, and to it is brought all the wreckage of the sorters' counters—the parcels without labels, the labels without parcels, the burst envelopes, the escaped letters. The doctors are busy persons, and they work day and night remedying people's carelessness. Their desk is piled high with labels, stringlesspackets, and empty boxes, and they laboriously put things right. The two chief causes of disaster are tie-on labels loosely tied on, and flimsy envelopes which fray open with the weight inside. If a label is found and there is doubt which parcel it belongs to, a notice is posted to the address on it and the parcels kept until a claiment comes. Curiously enough, the things that most commonly come to grief in the post are the little boxes containing bride's cake. String easily slips off the wedge-shaped boxes, and then the contents get spilled and lost. It is quite usual for complaints to reach the office that the bride's cake has been eaten by the men in the office. But what can the "doctors" do with the greasy remnants of cardboard which reach them? One of the things on the desk recently was a frayed envelope out of which protruded a bundle of old letters and a new handkerchief—the latter perhaps provided in readiness for possible tears.

THE SHOPMAN'S GRADUS.

The shop window was filled with umbrellas and walking-sticks, and nothing at all else except little gilt and coloured cardboard tickets lying on them. Running my eye over the umbrellas in one window (writes "B.") I read the following:—"Handsome present for a gentleman," "Useful present for a gentleman," "Seasonable present for a gentleman," "Sensible present for a gentleman," "Nice present for a gentleman," "Acceptable present for a gentleman," "Choice present for a gentleman," "Distinctive present for a gentleman." In the window round the corner I found "Elegant present for a lady," "Pretty present for a lady," "Novel present for a lady," and "Pleasing present for a lady." At the point my tram came up and I had to leave. Has somebody published a tradesman's "Gradus" with bits of stock epithets for all articles?

"LAMPLIGHTER'S ARM."

The man who asked me for alms looked sturdy enough (writes "R."), but he told me he was unable to work because he had lamplighter's arm both sides. I asked what "lamplighter's arm" was, and he told me that it was a form of rheumatism. The lamplighter's pole catches the rain, and the water trickles down to the hand. This brings rheumatism at last, which is often chronic. Some lamplighters have a sort of shield fixed on their poles to turn off the rain—like the ring that one puts on a canoe paddle,—and others wear rubber gloves. But the trouble is often started when the lamp lighter is young and careless.

COMPLICATED COOKING.

The following recipe for the cooking of the bird, said to be the work of a clergyman, is supplied to customers of the swanpit:—

Take three pounds of beef, beat fine in a mortar;
Put it into the swan—that is when you've caught her;
Some pepper, salt, mace, some nutmeg, an onion;
Will heighten the flavour in gourmand's opinion.
Then tie it up tight with a small piece of tape,
That the gravy and other things may not escape,
A meal paste—rather stiff—should be laid on the breast,
And some whitey-brown paper should cover the rest,
Fifteen minutes at least ere the swan you take down,
Pull the paste off the bird that the breast may get brown,
To a gravy of beef—good and strong,—I opine,
You'll be right if you add half a pint of good wine.
Pour this through the swan—yes, quite through the belly,
Then serve up the whole with some hot currant jelly.
The bird, it is added, should not be skinned.

LUXURY FOR THE SKIN.

"THE ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin," writes Lady Constance Howard, Countess of Westmeath says: "It gives much satisfaction." The ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is a highly agreeable and beneficial luxury for the Toilet Bath and Nursery and leaves the skin in a pure refreshed and healthy condition. Delicately Perfumed. Chemists, Grocers, etc., sell it.

THE LADIES' CORNER

MODERN TENDENCIES.

The tendency of the moment in dress is to have bodice and skirt in one, writes our lady correspondent. When a waist-belt is used with the newest dresses of the kind it is worn almost under the arms. The very latest dress, according to Parisian correspondents, is not at all likely to obtain a footing here, for it is the divided skirt, and, even in Paris, it can scarcely be called popular. A few extremists do wear it, but women of good taste will certainly not add that eccentricity to their wardrobes. The rational dress is more worn than many people realise It is convenient, and for many purposes, must comfortable. The djibah, in artistic hands, easily grows pretty, and is a most useful wear for some occasions. Ladies who like to be lightly clothed, and who object to the weight of dresses from the waist, incline to the djibah. I saw a new form of it the other day, which was much more becoming, particularly to figures which had lost the slimness of youth. The change was a mere fulness in the back as it fell from the shoulders, but the altered effect was excellent. The rational dresses all hang from the shoulders, and when well-worn, are all suspended on a small under-bodice. This fits neatly, and, although no corsets are worn, it gives the curve at the waist which makes for grace. It holds the weight of the dress, too, and causes the pole to be supported by the shoulders. The rational dress, as worn by many artistic women and by those who seek for originality in design, is not at all unlike the Directoire. For house-wear especially such a dress might be suggested, somewhat as follows: The skirt is cut distinctly on Directoire lines, with a high waist, falling full and into a long train behind, and held by a wide band of velvet. The bodice fits closely at the back to a figure which is not confined by corsets, and in the front forms folds, which cross over and are caught in the waist-band. A wide velvet collar holds a frill of lace, which falls well over the shoulder, and meets the belt in front. The long wing-like sleeves are open, and underneath there is a close-fitting sleeve of velvet.

EXTRAS WHICH HELP.

Such little adjuncts as a scroll of embroidery above the hem of the skirt, a special waist-clasp of beaten metal or of enamel, enamelled or bead necklaces, and other of the pretty modern decorations much in vogue, naturally suggest themselves for wear with such dresses, which are, in every sense, artistic and graceful. Sometimes the upper part of the bodice is contrasted after the model of our popular blouses, and again the whole is in one piece without a waist-band or anything else to break the line from the neck to the hem of the dress. That these costumes are specially adapted for skating, either on ice or for roller-skating, which is renewing its popularity, need hardly be stated. Many ladies who are on their way to Switzerland for winter-sports have ordered such frocks as additions to their wardrobe and much of the light tweed made in Ireland or in Scotland has been utilised. Sometimes they are in light colours, although white generally holds its own. Mountain-climbers, too, find the national dress most useful for their purpose, and it need hardly be said that for wear with the rational there is special under-clothing, not at all unlike that which is demanded by the Directoire. When special warmth is desired a small coat, something between a bolero and the upper part of a Directoire coat, ought to be worn. This, when it has wide revers turning back as part of a large fur collar, and when the coat itself is double-breasted, fastened by immense buttons in silver or inlaid enamel, or even hand painted, with long tightly fitting sleeves, ending in curves that come well down over the hand, is much to be recommended for the purposes to which reference has already been made. For use abroad, when engaged in sport, nothing is more important than the coat or wrap. White serge is nearly always worn in countries where the sun shines very brightly, and a long, loose coat of white cannot be surpassed for the purpose of throwing over in the pauses of a competition.

PIRACY OF TRADE MARKS.

Sir Edward Grey's Advice.

During the past few months several cases of the piracy of British trade marks and trade names by unscrupulous traders in the Argentine and Japan have come to the knowledge of the Birmingham Chamber of Commerce. The Chamber, having been in communication with the Foreign Office, have received a letter with reference to the piracy of trade marks in Japan, in which Sir Edward Grey states that the Patent Bureau at Tokio are anxious to protect the rights of trade-marks owners, but the difficulties of doing so are greatly increased by the failure of foreigners to comply with the necessary conditions. In many cases no registration has been made by foreigners, especially in the case of the old-established trade marks, where the owners appear to think that any action to secure their rights is superfluous. Neglect to take this precaution allows other parties the opportunity of registering such trade marks, and where the registration has remained unchallenged for three years the real owner is unable to assert his title. The officers of the Patent Bureau cannot prevent such cases as long as they have no record placed in their hands by the original proprietor of the mark.

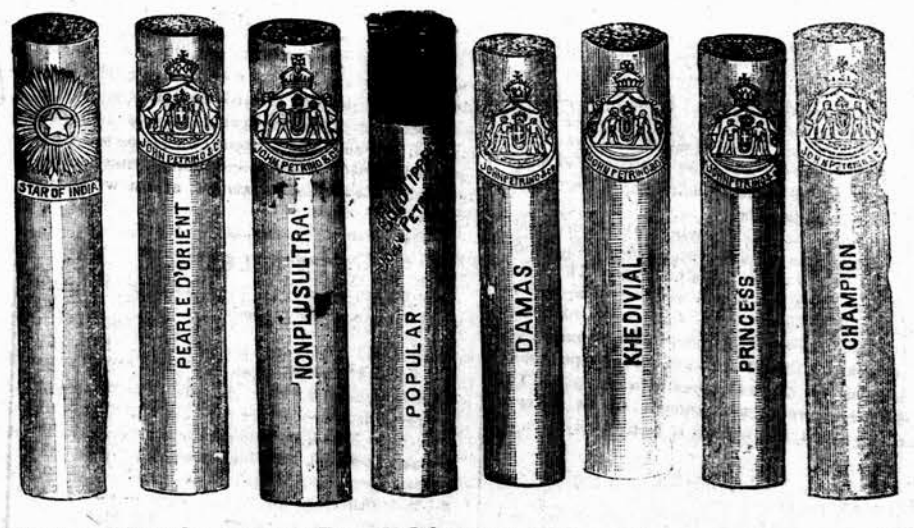
Even where registration has been effected, it is pointed out, very few foreigners add the words "Registered trade mark," or the Japanese characters representing Toroku Shohyo (registered trade mark) in preparing their labels, where cases of infringement occur, the best procedure is to bring them, in the first place, before the Patent Bureau Court, and after establishing the right and the fact of infringement to bring a suit for damages either in the criminal or civil courts.

The Patent Bureau will be glad to receive, not necessarily for registration, particulars for their records of all trade marks which are still in use and were in existence and use previous to the 1st of July 1899. There are English patent agents at Tokio who would be able to furnish the information which the Birmingham Chamber of Commerce desire to obtain as to trade marks registered by Japanese in various classes, and it is suggested that the Chamber should consider the desirability of combining with other bodies to appoint a common agent at Tokio to watch over the trade-marks interests of their members in Japan.

The Finance Committee of Ceylon has voted a sum of Rs. 30,000 to the Italian Earthquake Fund. This will be subject to the sanction of the Secretary of State.

FLORILINE:—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid Floriline, sprinkled on a wet tooth brush, produce a pleasant lather which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline" being composed in parts of honey and sweet herbs is delicious to the taste and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Dept., 33 Farringdon Road London, England.

HIGH CLASS CIGARETTES.



Star of India per 100 Rs.	4-0	Gold Tipped Popular, per 100	Rs. 2-8
Princess „ „	3-0	Non Plus Ultra ...	„ 2-8
Pearled' Orient,, „	3-4	Khedivial ...	„ 2-0
Damas „ „	2-4	Champion ...	„ 1-8

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PREVENTS THE ATTACK OF MOSQUITOES, etc. When frequently used.
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Weakened Vitality
Impoverished Blood

Read what Ayer's Sarsaparilla did for a well-known city missionary, who writes:

"I was for many years a sufferer from boils and other eruptions of a like nature, caused by the impoverished state of my blood. My appetite was poor and my system a good deal run down. Knowing the value of AYER'S Sarsaparilla by observation of the good it had done to others, I began taking it. My appetite improved almost from the first dose; then my general health improved, and now it is excellent. I feel a hundred per cent. stronger, and I attribute this result to Ayer's Sarsaparilla, which I recommend with all confidence as the best blood medicine ever devised."

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TIME	Rs. 21 to 26
TIME and ALARM..	„ 26 to 31
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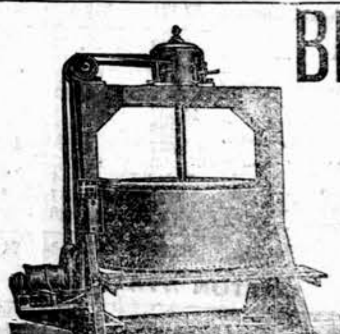

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SAINT-RAPHAËL
TONIC, RESTORATIVE, DIGESTIVE WINE
Very palatable.
Known throughout the world and prescribed in all cases of Anæmia, Debility and Convalescence, to young women, children and the aged. Invaluable in hot climates. DOSE: One wine-glass after the two principal meals.
Each bottle of genuine VIN SAINT-RAPHAËL *bears, in addition to the registered trade-mark:*
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CLETEAS *is a* MELISSA *and* MINT *cordial which surpasses all others by its purety and faultless preparation. To be taken on a lump of sugar.*
COMPAGNIE du VIN SAINT-RAPHAËL, Valence (Drôme-France).
SPENCER & Co. Sole Agents for Madras.—PHILLIPS & Co. Agents in Bombay.
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CUMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, JAN. 14, 1909. | [BOMBAY, JAN. 15, 1909.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2½ per cent. Consols... ...	83 5/8	un	chgd
3 do. Rentes	96 1/2		1/4
3½ do. Sterling Loan ...	98 3/8		1/4
3½ do. Govt. Securities....	62 7/8		1/8
*Bar Silver in London ...	24		1/4
do. do. 2 months' hence	23 3/4		1/4
do. in New York ...	52 1/8		1/8
Exchange on London at Paris...	25·12 1/2		1/2
do. do. do. Berlin....	26·49 1/4	1/4	
do. do. do. New York.	4·87 1/2	1/8	
Discount Bank of England Rate.	3	1/2	to-day.
do. Short London Bills 3 months' sight.	2 3/4	1/4	
do. Indian Bank Bills 6 months' sight...	2 5/8	1/8	
do. 3 months' Fine Trade Bills...	3	1/4	
do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills ...	3 3/8	1/2	
Interest Day-to-day Loans ...	2 1/8	3/8	
do. 7 day Market Loans...	2 1/4	1/4	

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate) ... 1s. 3 13-16d. unchgd.
Bills on Calcutta Rs. 20,000 at 1s. 3 31/32d.
Bar Gold (per oz.) 77 10 1-4 unchanged.
*Closing tone of Silver :—Steady.

LONDON, 14th January 1809.

BANK OF ENGLAND RATE.

The Bank of England rate of discount is now three per cent.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND Returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results :—

Total Bullion	...£31,700,000	Inc. £ 500,000
Public Deposits	...£ 5,700,000	Dec. £19,00,000
Other Deposits	...£42,900,000	Dec. £4,400,000
Government Securities	£15,300,000	Dec. £2,300,000
Other Securities	...£30,200,000	Dec. £5,000,000
Notes and Gold	...£21,000,000	Inc. £1,000,000

The Bank's Reserve is 48 per cent. of the Liabilities.

COTTON.

Liverpool :—

Spots	Good demand.
Futures	... Easier.
East Indian	... Quiet.
Manchester — ...	... Steady.
Total Sales	10,000 bales.
Sold on Speculation and for Export ...	300 ,,
Imports	...12,000 ,,
Mid-Americans	...5·18+02
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown ...	8 9/16 unchd.

Future Delivery Prices :—

J.-F.	F.-M.	Mar.-Apl.	Apl.-May.	May-June.
4·93	4·91	4·91	4·90	4·89
—01	—02	—02	—01	—02

June-July.	July.-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.
4·89	4·89	4·80	4·76
—02	—01	—01	unchgd.

New York :—

Receipts at U. S. Ports	32,000 Bales.
Do. do. last year	55,000 ,,
Exports to Great Britain. ...	10,000 ,,
Do to Continent	15,000 ,,

Spot Cotton—9·69+15

Futures—Month of Mar. 9·32+12 } Advanced on receipts running below expectation and on foreign buying.
Do. do. May 9·22+06

New Orleans :—

Spot Cotton—9 1-4+1-16
Futures—Month of Mar. 9·36+07
Do. do. May 9·40+06
Closing Tone of Spot—Firm.

WHEAT.

White Choice Karachi C. I. F. 36 3-4 May-June—London—Sellers—Canal.
Tone of Wheat.—Quiet but steady.

WHEAT.

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rosario Santa Fe.—62lbs. Mutilated.
Barletta Russo.—62 1-2lbs. 35 1-4s. Jan.-Feb.-Feb.-March—Sellers—Quiet.

AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian.—36 1-2—Jan.-Feb.—Sellers—Quiet but steady.

SEEDS.

Rapeseed :—

Brown Cawnpore 42 1-2 Apl.-May—Antwerp—Sellers—Canal.
Tone of Rapeseed.—Quiet.

Linseed :—

Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-ship 44 Apl.-May—Antwerp—Sellers—Canal.
Tone of Linseed.—Firm.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Coffee :—

In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality).—7 1-4+1-8.

Rubber :—

Para Rubber 5s. 1d. Sellers.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

FRIDAY EVENING.] [15TH JANUARY, 1909.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importer.
2 Boxes Sov	Rs. 1,50,000	London ...	National Bk.

FINANCIAL.

Bank Rates :—

Bank of England...	2½ per cent.	from	20th May.
Bank of Bengal ...	7 per cent.	,,	14th Jan.
Bank of Bombay...	7 per cent.	,,	14th Jan.
Bank of Madras ...	7 per cent.	,,	12th Jan.

Money :—

Borrowers for two months at 5 per cent. per annum.

Exchange :—

There has been no change in the market to-day and rates have been steady. All Banks are offering to sell wire at 1s. 3 15-16d. but without finding many buyers, and 1s. 3 31-32d. T. T. is available for next month. Credits are quoted firm at 1s. 4 5-32d. 3 months' sight and some bills have been placed at that rate for this and next mail. Far Eastern rates are steady.

We quote :—

T. T. on London	...1s. 3 15-16d.
Demand Draft	... 1s. 3 31-32d.
Credits—3 months' sight..	1s. 4 5-32d.
Do 6 months' sight...	1s. 4 1-4d.
Do 3 months' sight—Francs	169½
Do 3 months' sight—Marks	138 1-4
Hongkong—30 days' sight...	133
Yokohama—30 days' sight ...	151
Shanghai— 30 days' sight ...	174 1-2

Government Paper :—

There has been little or no business passing in this market to-day. The quotations opened at 94 7-16 ready and 94 1-2 for the settlement and close unchanged. Calcutta Market is also quiet at 94 5-16.

We quote :—

Cash	Rs. 94·7
1st Settlement	,, 94·8

Bullion :—

On Thursday the price of Bar silver in London closed 1/4 down at 24 pence for ready and 23¾ for delivery forward in two months. New York was 1/2 lower at 52 1/8. Locally the market opened quiet at 60 3/4 ex duty for ready bars and closed steady at 60 15-16. Forward bars have also improved about 3-16 and close as under. The improvement has been due to Bazaar purchases. Bar gold is steady.

We quote :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
English Bar Gold	24	4	0
Australian Bar Gold	24	3	0
Bombay Bar Gold	24	1	0
English Shield Sovereigns	15	4	0
English Dragon Sovereigns	15	3	0
Silver ex Duty—Ready	60	15	0
Ditto 1st Settlement ...	61	2	0
2nd Settlement	60	14	0

The following is the Weekly Statement of the Bank of Bombay, for the last week, as compared with the previous one :—

LIABILITIES—	Increase. Rs.	Decrease. Rs.
Public Deposits	......	18,65,000
Other Deposits	54,20,000	......
Sundries	......	4,72,000
ASSETS—		
Government Securities	10,33,000	......
Other Authorized Securities	......	2,09,000
Credits on Govt. and other Authorized Securities ...	97,000	......
Loans on Govt. and other Authorized Securities ...	......	18,26,000
Bills Discounted and Purchased	15,84,000	......
Bullion	......	15,000
Balances with other Banks...	1,29,000	......
Sundries	......	4,35,000
Cash	27,52,000	......

Council Bills :—

At the weekly biddings on Wednesday last for 120 lakhs, 77·10 lakhs were allotted in bills at 1s. 3 15-16d. and 43 lakhs T. T. at 1s. 3 31-32d., tenders at these rates receiving 16 and 15·97 per cent. respectively. After the sales extras were allotted of 1·50 lakh at 1s. 4d. T.T. The total amount sold during the week ending on Tuesday evening last was 134·80 lakhs. For next week 120 lakhs is again offered for sale.

The mail of the 1st Instant brings £130,000 silver and £30,000 gold for Bombay and the following Council Bills :—

Calcutta	Rs. 43,10,000
Bombay	,, 55,70,000
Madras	,, 17,30,000
Total ...	Rs. 1,16,10,000

The mail of the 8th January brings £60,000 silver and £30,000 gold for Bombay, and the following Council Bills :—

Calcutta	Rs. 34,20,000
Bombay	,, 13,00,000
Madras	,, 15,70,000
Total...	Rs. 64,90,000

The mail of the 15th January brings £40,000 silver and £40,000 gold for Bombay, and £30,000 gold for Calcutta, as also the following Council Bills :—

Calcutta	Rs. 35,30,000
Bombay	,, 33,10,000
Madras	,, 8,90,000
Total...	Rs. 77,30,000

RECEIPTS OF COTTON INTO BOMBAY.

	Total for week	Total since 1st Oct. 1908	Total same time last year
Khandeish	26,096	132,213	79,997
Central India	4,400	17,820	4,249
Barsee and Nugger ...	4,739	22,559	27,084
Berars...	17,820	132,042	145,995
Central Provinces ...	10,366	49,182	108,272
Total Oomras...	63,421	353,816	365,577
Dhollera	5,773	23,986	21,791
Broach	...	1,743	643
Coompta and Dharwar	417	24,853	23,103
Westerns	...	3,810	1,440
Bengals, N.-W. P. ...	14,536	189,271	203,337
Bengals, Rajputana...	423	2,493	6,260
Sind	607	4,615	11,867
Persian	3	866	287
American	638	3,564	8,426
Egyptian	...	1,707	1,446
Other Sorts	...	340	137
Totals...	85,818	610,584	644,314

COTTON STATISTICS.

	Bales 1908-09.	Bales 1907-08.	Bales Difference.
Receipts for the week	85,818	78,601	+7,210
Receipts from 1st Oct. to 14th Jan... ...	610,564	644,314	—33,750
Shipments for the week Europe	20,487	21,148	—961
China ... ... Japan ... ... Coast Ports ...	424	19,055	—18,631
Total ...	20,911	40,503	—19,592
Total Shipments from 1st Oct to 14th Jan.— Europe	163,191	149,960	+13,231
China	4,751	3,454	+1,297
Japan	139,727	96,906	+42,821
Coast Ports ...	5,560	8,899	—3,339
Total ...	313,229	259,219	+54,010
Afloat in Harbour— Europe	23,771	15,172	+8,599
China ... ... Japan ... ... Coast Ports ...	20,164	9,275	+10,889

Total Exports from Bombay by G. I. P. Ry. from 1st October to 31st Dec. 1908.—4,556 bales.
Total Exports from Bombay by B. B. & C. I. Ry. from 1st October to 24th Oct. 1908.—1,191 bales.

STOCK OF COTTON IN BOMBAY.

	bales
Estimated Stock on 1st October 1908.	400,000
Receipts from 1st October 08 to 14th Jan. 1909.	610,564
	1,010,564
Shipments from 1st October 08 to 14th Jan. 1909	313,229
	697,235
Afloat	43,935
	653,300
Estimated Mill Consumption and Up-Country by rail	305,000
Stock in all hands on 15th January 1909	348,300

EXPORTS.

The Home markets, with slight fluctuations, have again shewn a steady improvement during the week, and prices are higher all round. The spot demand in Liverpool continues good, and the Manchester market has ruled steady to firm. There are indications of a decided improvement in trade and though we may now look for a Crop of at least 13 1-2 million bales, this will probably be required should trade conditions continue to improve. Under these circumstances cotton at 5d. per lb. cannot be considered dear. The advance in Silver from 22d. per oz. early in December to 24d. to-day is also having its effect, and we may look for steady markets in Cotton in the near future with slight fluctuations.

The following is our usual weekly comparative table of prices in the Home markets as shown by the telegrams received here on last Friday and to-day.

	Last week.		This week.		Difference.
LIVERPOOL—					
Spot	5·04	...	5·18	...	+·14
Futures, Jan.-Feb.	4·84	...	4·93	...	+·09
Do. Apl.-May.	4·82	...	4·90	...	+·08
NEW YORK—					
Spot	9·25	...	9·60	...	+·35
Futures, Mar.	9·01	...	9·32	...	+·31
Do. May.	9·00	...	9·23	...	+·23
NEW ORLEANS—					
Spot	8·15-16	...	9·1-4	...	+5·16
Futures, Mar.	9·07	...	9·36	...	+·29
Do. May.	9·15	...	9·40	...	+·25

The local market has followed the upward cause of the Home markets and prices here have also advanced all round. Compared with our last Friday's quotations, Bengals are Rs. 5 to Rs. 6 higher, Khandeish Rs. 4, Oomras Rs. 3 to Rs. 5 and Broach to Rs. 3 to Rs. 4. There has been a good demand in the bazaar, and a fairly large business has been done covering January sales, and buying for March delivery. Exporters have not done much, but are reported to have settled January contracts of Bengal and bought March ; and a small amount of fine M. G. Broach has been booked by Japan shippers for February and March delivery. The market closes at our quotations.

Ready cotton has been moving rather more freely. Japan shippers have taken high-class Bengals and Oomras, and also a fair amount of fine Khandeish. For Europe there has been a moderate enquiry for Bengals and Oomras, while local mills have been buying Bengals, stapled descriptions of Oomras, and Khandeish. A line of Julgaon on stamped bales, for near delivery, has been taken by a mill at Rs. 187. Prices have improved, and though stocks are comparatively small, the demand is being freely met.

COTTON.

Market Report :—

The market closes easier this evening with sellers as under:—

QUOTATIONS :—	Rs.	Delivery.
Fine M. G. Broach	233 1-2	Mar. 08
Good M. G. Broach	226 1/2	,,
Fine. M. G. Wardha-Hingunghat...	220	Jan. 09
Fine M. G. Nagpur-Kampti ...	215	,,
Fine M. G. Yeotmal	211	,,
Fine M. G. Damangaum-Pulgaon ...	207	,,
Fine M. G. Khaagaum-Akola ...	198	,,
Fine M. G Damangaum-Pulgaon.	196	Mar.
Fine M. G. Amraoti... ...	198	Jan.
Fine M. G. Muttia	186	,,
F. G. M. G. Khandeish ...	182 1-2	,,
Fine M. G. Khandeish ...	186	,,
Fine M. G. Bengals ...	188	,,
Fine. M. G. Bengals ...	185 1/2	Mar.
F. G. H. G. Bengals ...	177 1/2	Jan.
Good Saw Ginned Dharwar ...	228	May

Liverpool Opener :—

Opening Tone	... Steady.	
Estimated Sales	10,000	bales.
Total Imports	45,000	,,

Future Delivery Prices :—

Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-March	Mar-Apl.	Apl.-May
4·96	4·95	4·94	4·93
+03	+04	+03	+03

May.-June	June.-July	July.-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.
4·93	4·94	4·93	4·84	4·80
+04	+05	+04	+04	+04

The Bombay mails of the 2nd instant arrived at Brindisi on the evening of the 13th.

FREIGHTS.

The Market is firm with a limited enquiry on the part of shippers. For January, tonnage is very scarce, and owners are asking higher rates. The s.s. "Culna" is loading for Antwerp and the s.s. "Castalia" for Liverpool and Marseilles.

The s.s. "Dargestan" has been chartered for January loading for U. K. port at 16s. 6d. D. W. equivalent to about 12s. Tonnage is still required for this month.

For forward, rates are 11s. 6d. to 12s. February, 12s. 6d. March, 13s. April May ; p. p. For Trieste Venice the rate is 13s. February to May.

The following steamers have been fixed for Home, with rice, from Rangoon and Bassein, at 19s. 6d. to 20s.:—s.s. "Foyly," s.s. "Bedouin" and s.s. "Istra."

MISCELLANEOUS.

Linseed :—

At the beginning of the week the msrket was excited, but later on there was a quieter feeling and prices declined full 2 annas per cwt. from top rates. We quote at the close :—

Ready	Rs. 8 4 0 B. T.
April-May	,, 7 15 0 R. T.

Rapeseed :—

Owing to beneficial rains in the United Provinces the market is dull and declining. There are more offerings from the Punjab of Turia seed, and also of Kotai. The demand for ready is poor and prices shew a downward tendency.

We quote :—

Brown Cawnpore ready ...	Rs. 7 8 0 B. T.
,, ,, Apl.-May ,,	7 11 0 R. T.
,, Turia Jan.-Feb. ...	,, 7 3 0 B. T.
,, Katni ,, ...	,, 7 6 0 R. T.

Gingellyseed :—

Owing to a better demand by exporters to complete January shipments, which are on a larger scale than any other month, the market has advanced and ready parcels are scarce. Up-country, prices have advanced more than in Bombay, and show a further rising tendency.

We quote :—

Bold White 85 p.c. ...	Rs. 47 0 0
Mimbara ...	Rs. 47 8 0 to Rs. 48 0 0
Brown Delhi, Beawar ,,	45 0 0
Black Kutni ... ,,	44 0 0

Poppyseed :—

The market has been quiet and prices are rather easier.

Ready	Rs. 9 9 0 B. T.
April-May	,, 9 8 0 R. T.

Castorseed :—

Business has been done during the week at Rs. 29-8-0 to Rs. 30 for ready and at Rs. 5-14-0 R. T. for Jan.-Feb.

Cottonseed :—

The market has ruled quiet but steady at Rs. 25 for ready, and closes easier at Rs. 24-12-0 ready and Rs. 24-4-0 Jan.-Feb.

Mowraseed :—

Rates have been firm throughout the week with business doing at Rs. 6-12-0 to Rs. 6-13-0 B. T. for ready.

Groundnuts—

The market is firm and a fair business has been done at Rs. 42-0-0 for ready and Jan.-Feb.

Wheat :—

The market is somewhat easier owing to timely rains in some places up-country, but more rain is still required everywhere. We quote:—

White Karachi ready... Rs. 6 11 6 to Rs. 6 12 0
White Delhi, April-May ,, 5 8 0 R. T.

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Produce into Bombay during the week :—

Wheat	100,213 cwts.
Linseed	4,405 ,,
Rapeseed	9,800 ,,
Gingellyseed	92,778 ,,
Poppyseed	2,403 ,,
Groundnuts	14,280 ,,
Castorseed	14,404 ,,
Rice	145,707 ,,
Myrabollams	37,311 ,,
Cottonseed	161 428 ,,
Mowraseed	908 ,,
Gram	3,352 ,,
Joowar	1,961 ,,
Maize	1,083 ,,

IMPORTS.

PIECE-GOODS.

GREY GOODS AND WHITE GOODS :—The market continued quiet and we have no change to report.

PRINTS AND DYED GOODS :—The market continues so dull that, even after a stoppage of business for nearly a month and a half, dealers are not coming forward to purchase fresh supplies. Limits offered are very low, and fresh business is likely to be poor for some time yet.

TURKEY RED PLAIN GOODS :—The market is quiet but the demand is improving. Prices are however very low.

TURKEY RED PRINTS :—The market continues dull and prices are far from satisfactory.

DHOOTIES :—The market is quiet. Some business is reported to have been put through, but at low prices. There is a slight improvement in the demand.

METALS.

COPPER AND YELLOW METAL.—The Home market has dropped quite 20s. per ton during the week and this has badly affected our market. Rupee prices are 8 to 10 annas per cwt. lower ; but the demand, which had slackened for some time, has again improved. If this continues, rupee prices are sure to advance as stocks are now getting smaller.

PETROLEUM.

We give below the rates ruling to-day in the market for the undermentioned brands :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Swan Brand, Bulk, loose, per unit ...	2	15	0
Swan Brand, New Tins, per pair ...	3	9	0
Ship Brand, Bulk, Loose, per unit ...	3	5	0
Ship Brand, New Tins, per pair... ...	3	15	0
Rising Sun Brand, Bulk, loose, per unit	3	7	0
Rising Sun Brand, New Tins, per pair...	4	1	0
Anchor Cases, per case	4	6	0
Silverlight cases per case	5	4	0

SHARES.

The Market is quiet and Mill shares have declined during the week. Bank of Bombay shares have gradually improved to Rs. 1,497 1-2 C. D. Bank of India's, in the earlier part of the week, were put through at Rs. 73 1-2 and they have closed quiet at Rs. 73. Indian Specie Bank shares have declined to Rs. 57. In Miscellaneous Companies, Badham Piles are unchanged at Rs. 131. Bombay Burmah New Issues have declined from Rs. 440 to Rs. 430. The Bombay Electric Supply and Tramway's Coy's, Ld., Preference shares are steady at Rs. 155 and Ordinary shares are quiet at Rs. 128. Bombay Flour Mills are quiet at Rs. 910. The Bombay Steam Navigation Coy., Ld., Ordinary shares are quiet at Rs. 347 1-2 and Preference shares at Rs. 265. Kemp's are in demand at Rs. 214. The Port Canning and Land Improvement Coy., Ld., shares are reported to have changed hands at Rs. 495. The Tatta Iron Steel Co., Ld., shares, lots of 10 Ordinary and one Deferred shares, have dropped to Rs. 12 ; discount per share and deferred shares are quiet at Rs. 68. Treacher's are reported to have changed hands at Rs. 625. Bamankua Manganese Coy., Ld.; shares have changed hands at Rs. 5 1-2. In Mill Companies, Century's have changed hands at Rs. 337 1-2. The Central India's have declined to Rs. 1,640. Colaba Land and Mill Coy. shares are quiet at Rs. 1,120. Crescent's have changed hands at Rs. 110. Currimbhai's are quiet at Rs. 1,060. Connaught's have improved from Rs. 230 to Rs. 245. Empress have been placed at Rs. 1330. David's have dropped to Rs. 432 1-2. Finlay Mill shares have improved to Rs. 267 1-2. Howard and Bullough are reported to have changed hands at Rs. 437 1-2 and Jamshed's at Rs. 185. Kohinoor's have declined to Rs. 820. Leopold's have changed hands at Rs. 59. Manekji Petit's have seen a big drop during this week ; they were at Rs. 3,360 in the beginning of the week and later on they tumbled down to Rs. 3,230 and again at the close they were steady at Rs. 3,255. New City of Bombay are quiet at Rs. 730. New Great Eastern have ruled at and about Rs. 215. Sassoon S. and W. Co., Ld., shares have remained steady at Rs. 1,055. Southeren Maratha's have declined to Rs. 205. Standard are quiet at Rs. 1,400 and Svadeshi's at Rs. 1,350. Sun Mill shares have jumped up during the week after touching Rs. 235 ; they have closed at Rs. 225. In Press Companies the rates are quiet and unchanged without much business. In Railway Companies, Tapty Valley have declined to Rs. 420, Ahmedabad Prantej have improved to Rs. 577 1-2. Amritsar Pattis have been put through at Rs. 122, Ahmedabad Dhelka's are in demand at Rs. 108. The rest are unchanged.

BONDS.

The following are quotations :—	Rs. as.
4 per cent. Bombay Port Trust (due 1968)...	98-12-0
4 per cent. ,, Improvement Trust (due 1968)	97-0-0
4 per cent. ,, Municipal (due 1947)	98-0-0
5 per cent. ,, ,, (due 1919)	107-0-0
5 per cent. ,, ,, (due 1925)	112-0-0
5 per cent. ,, ,, (due 1928)	113-0-0
5 per cent. ,, ,, (due 1933)	114-0-0
5 per cent. ,, ,, (due 1953)	118-0-0

Latest quotation received, on 15th January from London and Paris Exchange, Limited, through their Indian Agency, Rampart Row, Bombay :—

Atchinsons	91
Eries	31½
Unions..............	181⅞
Southern Pref. (American	63½
Canadian Pacific Railway	180
Grand Trunk 3rd Pref	45⅛
South Eastern (Defd)	32
Burma Railway	107
Nizam's State Railway..............	110
South Indian Railway (1910)..............	101
Southern Punjab Railway	126
Brighton A (Berthas)	87
Great Northern Defd. (York A)	45
Great Western (Ord.)	124
Peninsular and Oriental (Def. Ordy.) ...	206¼
Anglo-Malay Rubber Co. (fully paid) ...	4 1/16
Empire of India and Ceylon Tea Co. (Ordy.)	8½
Barnagore Jute Factory	3
Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Company (Preference)	10⅛
British Electric Traction Preference......	3¾
Burma Oil, Limited (Ordinary)	4 1/16
Calcutta Electric Supply	6 1/16
Calcutta Trams..............	4¾
Shell Transport (Ordy.)	£2-6-5
Japanese 4 1-2 per cent. Second Series ...	93¼
Chartered of S. Africa	16s. 6d.
Consolidated Goldfields	4¾
East Rands..............	4¼
Rand Mines	7 1/16
Tanganyikas	3¼
Mysore Gold	4 11/32
Champion Reefs..............	6s. 6d. xd.
Dharwar Reefs (Reconstructing)..............	1s. 3d.
Goldfields of Dharwar..............	6s. 3d.
Hutti (Nizam's)	1 3/16
Hyderabad (Deccan)..............	2
Nundydroog	26s. 6d.
Anaconda Copper..............	9¾
Rio Tinto (Ordy.)	73⅛
Johannesburg Consolidated..............	25s. 6d.
Ivanhoe Gold Corporation	8½
Oroya Brownhill	17s. 6d.
Withwatersrand Deep..............	4 11/16
New Kleinfontein	2¼
Great Boulder Proprietary	27s. 3d.

COAL SHARE MARKET.

Prices Improving.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 14.

The Coal Share Market is now improving steadily. To-day's transactions include Auckland, 7¾ ; Baraboni, 25 ; Borrea ordinary, 22¾ ; Equitable ordinary, 71½ ; Jhusichand Muslia, 18½ ; Gopalichuch, 12½ ; Jumoni, 14 1/8 ; Kosoonda and Nyadee, 51¼ ; New Birbhoom, 50 ; Standard, 21½ ; West Lettariya, 9¾ ; Union, 20¼ ; Raneegunge, 24 3/8 ; Matigara, 11 ; Equitable ordinary, 71 ; Bhuskajuri, 17¾ ; Bengal Giridih, 23¼ ; and Bengal, 1031.

Gouripore Jute Preference, 101 ; Great Eastern Hotel, 85⅓ ; Government Paper, 94·4 ; Exchange on demand, 1 3 31-32 ; Dunbar Cotton, 12·4, Auction Barnagore Jute, 61 ; and Kankinarrah Jute ordinary, 149.

BUY SILVER.

Reprint from the *Bombay Gazette*, 25th December, 1908.

(FROM OUR LADY CORRESPONDENT.)

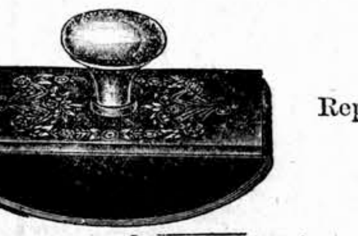
LONDON, DECEMBER 4.

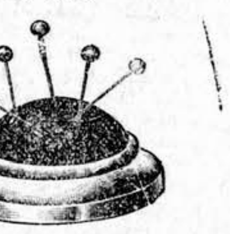
BUY SILVER.

"Buy silver" is the advice of the hard headed City man to his wife when she goes forth on a present buying expedition just now. Silver is extraordinarily cheap and silver goods for presents are reckoned to be a good investment. The price of silver during the last few days has been lower than it has been ever since March, 1903, and when the inevitable rise comes those who have bought silver this year will find that their money has been laid out to full advantage.

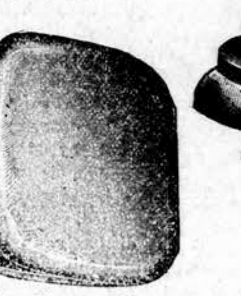
The reproduction of antique designs, including those of classical Greece are in request and table silver in the early English style is being ordered. Restraint and studied simplicity are the characteristics of English silver both decorative and for the table.

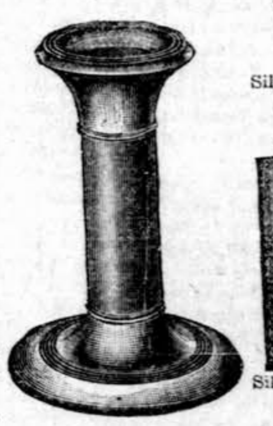
The inspection of our stock is solicited.


Silver Everlasting Blotter Rs. 36.


Silver Pin Cushion. Rs. 2-8 and 4.

Silver Pin Stand. Rs. 9.


Silve Cigarette Cas Rs. 25.

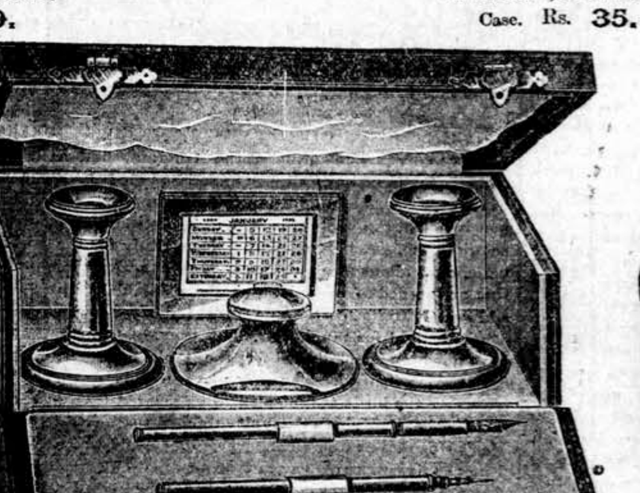

Candlesticks, Silver Pair in Case. Rs. 35.

Silver Novelty Cigarette Case Rs. 32.

Silver Perpetual Calendar. Rs. 8.

Crystal Glass Silver mounted Inkstand. Rs. 14.

Silver Cabinet Rs. 19.
,, C.D.V. ,, 5.


Silver Cased presentation set Calendar, Inkstand, Penholder, Pencil, pair Candlesticks. Rs. 67.

Silver Cabinet. Rs. 13.

MARCKS & Co., LTD., THE PREMIER JEWELLERS OF WESTERN INDIA. BOMBAY & POONA.

Zenith-Zenith

BEATS ALL COMPETITORS.

Highest grade of perfection
Finest workmanship
Real compensation balance
Average variation 1 to 2 seconds per day.

MANUFACTURED IN GENTLEMEN'S AND LADIES' SIZES.

Prices.

18 Carats Gold. Rs. 100 to 250
Sterling Silver. ,, 35 to 60
Nickel........... ,, 25 to 30

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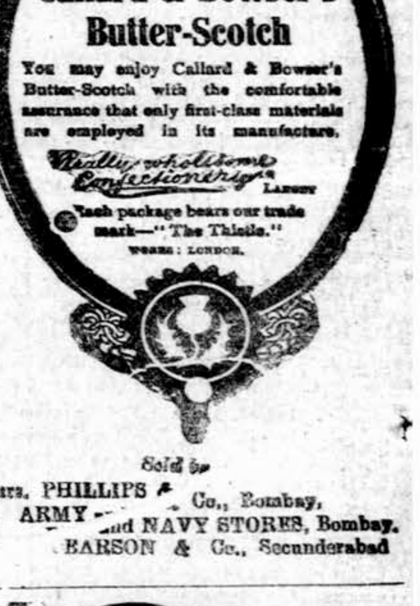

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COCHIN.

COCHIN, 10TH JAN.—There will be a Bachelors ncy Dress Ball on the 16th instant.
Sports will be held at Trichur on the 11th and h February.
The Agricultural Exhibition and Cattle Show, l be held in the Government Farm at Viyyur, r Trichur, from the 8th to the 12th February, th days inclusive.
The Verapoly Mission was given over by the Holy exclusively to the Spanish Carmelites for a few rs as a trial. I now learn that it has been en- sted to them permanently, and one of the objects H. E. the Delegate's recent visit to Verapoly was effect this arrangement. The Archdiocese has en under the management of the Carmelite thers for the last 250 years.
It is believed that a proposal is before the Holy e for the creation of a Syrian Hierarchy in Malabar be constituted by the three Vicariates of Trichur, rnakulam and the Changanachery. Whether a ropean Prelate will be selected for the head of Hierarchy or whether one of the Vicars.-Apos- ic will be raised to that position is not known ; in all likelihood the Syrians will favour the ter policy.
Captain L. Hirsch, I.M.S., the Civil Surgeon, is be transferred to Madras as Surgeon of the 2nd trict and Port Health Officer ; and Assistant rgeon Verghese, I.M.S., from Madras, will come chin to act as Civil Surgeon till the return of rmanent incumbent.
. Narayana Iyer, M. A., who has been doing as District Magistrate, has been appointed rict Judge of Trichur, consequent upon the n of Mr. Subrama Iyer. Mr. Chacko, Special st Officer, has been appointed District Magis- .
e Dewan goes to Enamavoo on the 10th in- to inspect the dam with reference to the im- ements proposed by the Madras Government Chief Engineer and the Dewan Peishcar will him there. On the 17th the Dewan leaves Tattamangalam, where he stays till the 19th, ng which time he will enquire into irrigation ters, settle the scheme for water distribution inspect the school for backward classes. From 21st to the 23rd he will be at Ernakulam for inspection of the Stamps and Stationery De- ent, educational and other institutions.
rangments are now being made for the opening lass in the Victoria Jubilee Girls' High School chur for the training of female teachers. A ed lady teacher, with considerable experience e Educational Service, will be selected for intment as a Training Mistress on a salary of 0 to Rs. 70. The scholarships, which were at limited to two, will be raised to eight, on a hly stipend of Rs. 6 each, in view to the pau- f trained lady teachers in the Service.
pursuance of proceedings issued by the Dewan ay last for the purpose of increasing grants to ary Schools and bringing under the aided list institutions of that class as are deserving of recognition, the Deputy Inspector has just itted certain proposals ; viz., that 39 unaided ls, 3 Lower Secondary and the rest Primary, e brought under the aided list, and that 49 s, one Lower Secondary and the rest ry may be given increased grants. These als have been sanctioned by the Dewan. creased allotment made in the current year's t, amounting to Rs. 3,000, will be utilised to his additional expenditure. The appropriation nt submitted by the Deputy Inspector shows um of Rs. 21,169 will be required to pay the well as the newly sanctioned grants, the t being distributed as follows :—Old grants ,855, new grants Rs. 2,028 and increased Rs. 2,288. The Budget allotment for the in-aid for 1084, excluding Special and Indus- Schools, is Rs. 20,500. An increased allot- f Rs. 669 is therefore required to meet this nal expenditure ; but the Dewan thinks s the grants in the second half year gard to attendance grants and for the uarter in the case of fixed grants will be only in 1085, the increase can be kept the allotment sanctioned by the Dewan. If, r, any additional grant is found necessary as proceeds, the Deputy Inspector will be d to apply to the Comptroller of Accounts. specting Staff has been strictly directed to carefully the development of the schools t under the aid list. An allotment has been ned in regard to the grant required for the rial Schools.
kulam, 8th Jan.—The birthday of H. H. the of Cochin was celebrated yesterday at uthurah. His Highness had to perform us ceremonies on that day, the chief of which e "Thulabharam" ceremony. Early in the ing His Highness went to the temple which was ated with garlands made of lotus petals and rmed the ceremony. A feast was given to the mins which was very largely attended. The lasted from 9 a.m. to 2 p.m. After the feast ver, each of the Brahmins was given a present ur "puthans." In the evening there was held a c competition amongst the pandits, and the ners were richly rewarded. Some 5,000 poor e also fed.

SHIMOGA.

himoga, 9th Jan.—The inhabitants have been d lately by visits from a couple of tigers which been roaming at large. They are supposed to been driven near to the habitations of man by arcity of water in the jungles.
R. Hanson, Postal Superintendent, shot a er in the road just outside his compound on d instant, and another, which was accom- d by two cubs, in the little hamlet between ungalow and the Weselyan Mission bungalow.
season outlook is not very bright. Only ght showers have been received in the imme- eighbourhood and very little water remains tanks and wells. It is hoped that the money oned by Government for the sinking of new and deepening existing ones will be utilised tch works without delay. Many hundred of cattle have been brought into the t for the grazing, of which there is certain amount. All grain is selling very n the bazaars, though the recent harvest ly lately been gathered in. The crops in parts have been very fair, and if the merchant induced to keep the grain in the country and ally, the prices should be kept down.
nel J. Smith, I. M. S., is expected to visit n about the middle of the month. He will ttle definitely about the new extensions and inal arrangements for the carrying out of the cheme.
excellent institution, the Night School, was arted five years ago by Mr. S. Varadaraja r, who was then Sub-Judge here. It was ted entirely by voluntary subscriptions at t two years ago received a grant from Gov- of Rs. 15 per month. The teachers a nominal salary only, as they take up this n addition to their ordinary duties. The roll students, who are all over fifteen years, ts to some 57, and about 20 to 30 is the e nightly attendance. The class who chiefly iate the school are the Barr Sepoys, the and some of the manganese coolies. The classes for Hindustani and English are the most popular, some quite old men being very keen on attending. Canarese and mathematics are also taught. This admirable work is managed by a Committee of pleaders and merchants, with Mr. Seetaramayya, B.A.,B.L., as President, and Messrs. Balakrishna Row, B.A.,B.L., and Sherkanarayan Rao as Joint Honorary Secretaries. It is a pity, in a town with so many poor Mahomedans, that some of the more influential and wealtheir members of that community do not start a branch of the Anjuman Islamia, if only to give elementary education and some assistance to the Mahomedan boys and youths who now seem to spend their whole time loitering and playing about the streets.

The Acting Deputy Commissioner, Mr. K. Chandy, who was to have been relieved of his appointment on the 10th December, continues to act for Mr. Narain Rao, now on leave, who is expected to return on the 11th instant. It is said that Mr. Chandy is to take up his new billet at Hyderabad very shortly. He has been lent by the Mysore Government as Special Survey Settlement Officer for a period of five years.

Mr. S. Hiraiyannayya, M.A.,B.L., Munsiff, has been appointed Assistant Secretary to Government and Mr. K. T. Narayana Iengar, B.A.,B.L., from Mysore has taken his place here.

The District Medical Officer, Dr. Usmon, returned to-dav from Mysore where he has been for the holidays.

The District and Sessions Judge, Mr. R. B. Plumer, leaves for the Sessions at Chickmaglur on the 10th instant. The Sessions in Shimoga commence on the 1st February.

The Rev. W. E. and Mrs. Tomlinson, of the Wesleyan Mission, left the Station on the 4th instant for the Annual Conference in Bangalore.

They then proceed to England on a year's furlough.

Father Poulnais, Roman Catholic Priest, who was suddenly taken ill in church last month, has not yet sufficiently recovered to return to work.

The annual inspection of "E" Company of the Coorge and Mysore Volunteer Rifles took place on the 19th December. Major P. G. Rigby, Sherwood Foresters, Inspecting Officer, and Captain Irwin arrived by the morning train from Bangalore and were met by Captain S. G. Stromquist and conducted to his quarters. The Parade took place at 10 a. m., in the spacious yard belonging to the New Mysore Manganese Company. "E" Company, commanded by Captain S. G. Stromquist, with Captain E. Henderson, Adjutant, Mysore and Coorge Rifles, and Captain W. P. Allardice, Chickmaglur, turned out well. The inspection was most satisfactory and Major Rigby expressed himself well pleased. Captain Stromquist and the Officers of the Company were "At Home" to the ladies of the Station at tiffin at midday, which was quite a gay function.

In the afternoon the Officers of the Company were examined for Proficiency certificates, the majority passing with credit. That evening, unfortunately, the Inspecting Officer, Major Rigby and Captain Irwin had to return to Bangalore. The Inspection dinner was held in a large tent, where covers were laid for sixteen ; there were several toasts and speeches and it was a late hour before the Company broke up.

The following morning Sports were held, which were enjoyed by crowds of spectators. Money prizes were given at the conclusion, when Captain Henderson made a short speech congratulating the Officers and men on the successful way in which they had conducted themselves on parade the previous day. He also announced that sanction had been given for the shooting range and hoped that they would achieve the same credit in shooting next year, as they had this year for drill.

BANGALORE.

Bangalore, 11th Jan.—It is announced that the Band of the B. R. Volunteers will in future play in the Cubbon Park every Saturday evening commencing from 6 o'clock.

Mrs. Besant yesterday evening lectured to a very large Indian audience at Doddanna's Hall in the City. The Dewan presided and the large audience was greatly interested in her lecture. At noon today she had an audience with H. H. the Maharajah of Mysore and spent a couple of hours in discussion with him. This evening at 6-30 she lectures at the Mayo Hall. General Pilcher presiding.

News has reached Bangalore of a rather serious occurrence at the Sivassamudram Electrical Power Works yesterday afternoon. From enquiries made at the Chief Electrical Engineer's office I gather that Mr. Hobble, the Superintendent of the Works, his two assistants, Messrs. Westrap and Ward, and a native operator were making a special connection with the low-tension bars when an accidental short circuit occurred and the four men were rather badly burnt by the electric arc that was produced by the circuit. Mr. Hobble had his hair burnt off and also sustained nasty burns to his face, neck and back. Mr. Westrap was badly burnt about the face and Mr. Ward received injuries similar to those received by Mr. Hobble. The native cooly was also injured. Medical aid was quickly obtained locally and on a telephone message reaching Bangalore, Colonel Smyth, I.M.S., and Mr. A. C. Calvert, the First Assistant to the Chief Electrical Engineer, left at once by special motor car and reached Sivasamudram in a few hours. Mr. Calvert immediately assumed charge of the Works since Mr. Hobble was incapacitated and Colonel Smyth attended to the injuries of the injured. Although the burns are of a more or less serious nature, no danger to the lives of the gentlemen concerned is apprehended. The injuries consist entirely of burns caused by a close proximity to the electric are produced by the short circuit. None of the men received an electrical shock and they are reported to be progressing favourably.

THE M. E. MISSION.

Bangalore, 11th Jan.—The Conference assembled again on Saturday afternoon in the Methodist Church at Richmond Town at Bangalore, with Bishop J. E. Robinson, D.D., in the Chair. There was a very hot discussion about the self-support of Indian churches, in which many took part. The Bishop pointed out that money received from Europeans and Indians should be reported separately. The Rev. S. Noah, of Bowringpet, thought it was not possible to determine how much Europeans and Indians contributed, respectively, as during the Sabbath services both communities are represented, and both put their offerings in the same collection bags. If Europeans were present in a vernacular service, Mr. Noah said that what they contribute in the shape of offering should go to the Indian Church, inasmuch as those Europeans had heard the Indian preach.

The Bishop said that it would be better to have the money reported separately, so that the Missionaries might know how much the Indians were helping themselves.

The Rev. C. W. Ross De Souza brought a Resolution to the effect that this Conference has heard with deep regret of the death of the Rev. C. B. Ward, the Superintendent of the Godavery District, and proposed that the Conference should send a letter of sympathy to Mrs. Ward in her sad bereavement. The resolution was carried "nem. con."

The well known hyma, "O. Think of the Home over There," was sung at this stage, and the Rev. J. H. Gordon led in prayer.

Sympathetic references were also made to the deaths of Mrs. M Tindale, of Rayapuram, Madras and of the Rev. S. Maigur's son at Belgaum.

Yesterday morning at Divine service Mr. Albert Bruce, a young Indian Christian, speaking Hindustani and coming from Secunderabad, was ordained as local Deacon by the Bishop. The Rev. Dr. J. R. Day, Chancellor of the Syracuse University in the United States, who arrived in Bangalore with Mrs. and Miss Day on Saturday night from America, via Colombo, and the Rev. W. Joss, of the local London Mission, read part of the ordination service.

The Rev. C. W. Ross de Souza then delivered the Annual Conference sermon, during the course of which he paid particular tribute to the Missions and Mission work in India. He was of opinion that the seeds of Christianity are being sown throughout this country, and, coupled with the education which is spreading through the instrumentality of Missionaries, Hinduism was tottering to the ground. Tha walls are being broken, but the great citadel of Hinduism still remains. India is an ancient country with deep-rooted superstitions, with caste, temples, shrines, philosophy and many other religions things, but what India needed just now was true religion.

During the evening Service the Rev. Dr. J. R. Day preached a very interesting sermon on the text "And Enoch walked with God."

This morning the Conference assembled at 9 o'clock and Bishop Robinson announced the receipt of a telegram from Madras to the effect that Bishop W. F. Oldham D.D., with Mrs. Oldham had arrived in Madras from America, via Bombay.

Miss Miller, of the Malayasia Conference, was next introduced to the Conference.

The Rev. Dr. Day addressed the Conference for a few minutes, and said that there were 3,200 students in the Syracuse University of which he had been the Chancellor for the last fifteen years. On his way to Madras he visited the great temples at Madura and Tanjore, and when he arrived in Madras, he heard the girls, about a hundred and fifty in number, in the M. E. Zenana Mission, at Vepery under the superintendence of Miss Grace Stephens, sing the hymn, "All Hail the Power of Jesus' Name."

The Rev. S. Maigur presented the Report of the state of the Church, which was adopted. The Conference then adjourned at 10-45 a. m.

The Conference met again at 1 p. m., all the members being present, except the Rev. J. J. Kingham, who left for Madras last night.

The Bishop announced the transfer of the Rev. E. G. Saunderson, the editor of the "Indian Witness" at Calcutta and belonging to the Bengal Conference, to the South India Conference.

The following gentlemen were elected by ballot as members of the Finance Committee, in addition to the Superintendents of the four districts :—Madras, Bangalore, Raichur and Hyderabad—The Revs. W. H. Hollister, W. D. Beal, C. E. Parker, N. Desai and J. J. Kingham. The Revs. K. R. Goplah Iyer and A. E. Cook were elected by ballot as reserve members of the same Committee.

From the statistics of the Conference, which were read by the Rev. A. E. Cook, we learn that this denomination in South India has 21 churches, valued at Rs. 1,08,550, and 24 personages valued at Rs. 141,265. The properties of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society are valued at Rs. 3,23,370. The value of all other properties, including schools, presses, hospitals, etc., is Rs. 4,68,312, the value of all the Missien properties being Rs. 10,41,497. The various Indian churches raised last year Rs. 1,706 for the support of the Pastors and European Churches raised Rs. 19,741. Altogether for all purposes the Mission in India alone raised Rs. 22,104. The total number of Christians, both European and Indian connected with this Church, is 8,004. There were last year 2,043 baptisms. The Sunday Schools are 289 in number with 8,879 scholars. both Christians and non-Christians.

There are 23 foreign Missionaries, 21 Missionaries' wives, 10 Lady Missionaries of the the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society, and 9 Indian Ministers. Besides these, there are 49 local preachers, 86 exhorters, 116 other workers, and 206 female workers, making a total of 547 paid workers in all. There are 53 native boys' schools with 1,683 scholars, 49 native girls' schools with 2,039 girls, five European boys' schools with 740 scholars, 12 European girls schools with 582 scholars. The total number of schools both European and Indian is 119, with 257 teachers, and 5,045 scholars.

Mr. C. F. Lipp, who is a probationer in the first course of study, was recommended for ordination as a Deacon, under the Special Missionary rule, and the ordination will take place this evening. The different Committees which were very busy for the last four days submitted their respective reports.

The last session of the Conference will take place at 6-30 p. m. to-day, when the appointments will be read by the Bishop for the current year, and the Conference will stand adjourned "sine die."

To-morrow evening, at the Baldwin Girls' School, the Bangalore Missionary Conference, consisting of Missionaries and Indian Ministers of all the Protestant denominations will hold a social gathering to meet Bishop Robinson, and the members of the South India Conference.

CONJEEVERAM.

Conjeeveram, 10th Jan.—Sir Balchandra Krishna, the eminent Doctor of Bombay, paid a visit to Conjeeveram on his way from Ramsewaram and was the guest of Mr. A. Rajagopala Iyer, B.A., B.L., the District Munsiff. Under the auspices of the Conjeeverem Sanitary Association, he delivered an interesting lecture yesterday on the subject of "Domestic Hygiene" before a large audience at the Oriental Institute, in the course of which he said that Hygiene is now considered by Government as very important and it has been introduced as a subject for study in Elementary schools, in this and the Bombay Presidencies. He dealt with the subject as personal and domestic hygiene, leaving aside the consideration of the wide subject of village and town sanitation. He dwelt on the utility of the ancient method of the daily cleansing of one's teeth with twigs of banyan and margosa trees, bodily cleansing, and of taking good food containing a due proportion of albuminous starchy watery and saline matter entirely free from poisonous germs and dirt. He strongly advocated vegetable food. His remarks and suggestions regarding the purification of water by boiling and filtration to get rid of organic impurities about the means of keeping dwelling houses constantly supplied with fresh air to replace impure air, etc., were very practical and were listened to with great attention. He concluded by saying that he observed the town to be more sanitary that some others he had visited on his tour.

The Secretary of the Association (Mr. Verkatarama Iyer, Chief Sanitary Inspector) at whose instance the Doctor was kind enough to deliver the lecture, brought the meeting to a close by a vote of thinks to the lecturer.

TRAVANCORE.

Alleppey, 8th Jan.—Mr. P. Rajagopalachariar arrived here on the evening of the 6th instant from Cochin, and during his two days' stay inspected the several public offices, being satisfied with everything he saw. But he does not appear to have been very pleased with the affairs of our Municipality and it is said that an enquiry is to be instituted. The Dewan held a conference with the leading merchants of the town including Mr. G. H. Davey, who prayed for the abolition of the duty on copra, the appointment of a European Port Officer, the improvement of the Police, Municipal and D. P W. staff, and the construction of a pier or dock. In connection with the last request the Dewan stated that sanction had been given to begin the work. The Dewan left Quilon to-day.

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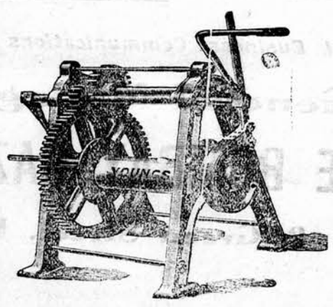

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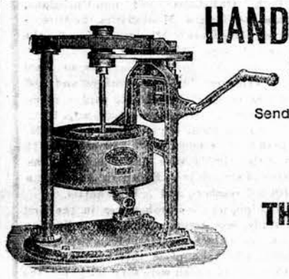

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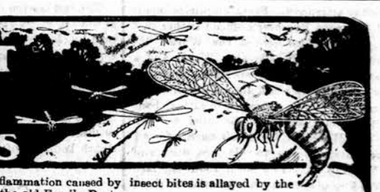

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